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THE
Mariner's Compaſs
RECTIFIED.

Books of NAVIGATION, *&c. Printed for* W. *and* J. Mount *and* T. Page, *on* Tower-Hill,

GREAT Britain's Coaſting Pilot, by Capt. *Greenvile Collins.*
Coaſting Pilot for *England*, *Scotland* and *Holland.*
Engliſh Pilot for the *Channel.*
Engliſh Pilot for the *Straits.*
Engliſh Pilot for *Weſt India.*
Engliſh Pilot for *Guinea.*
Engliſh Pilot for *Eaſt-India.*
And a ſet of Charts for ditto.
Sea-Atlas, containing Charts of the Sea Coaſts of the whole World.
A compleat Sett of New Charts, containing *North Sea*, *Cattegat*, *Baltick*,
A compleat Sett of Charts for the Sea-Coaſt of *France.*
The Mariner's New Kalendar, by *Nathaniel Colſon.*
The Seaman's Vademecum, or Defenſive War by Sea.
The Seaman's Practice, by *Richard Norwood.*
Practical Navigation, or an Introduction to the Whole Art, by *J. Seller*
Navigatio Britannica, or a compleat Syſtem of Navigation, in all its Branches, both with Regard to Theory and Practice, by *J. Barrow.*
Sherwin's Tables of Logarithms.
Elements of Algebra, expounded in Two Books, by *John Kerſey.*
The Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant, by *T. Haſelden.*
Navigation New Modelled, by *Henry Wilſon.*
Navigation Unveil'd, 2 vols Octavo, by *Edward Huxley*
Mariner's Compaſs Rectified, by *Andrew Wakely.* And enlarged by *J. A.*
The Art of Shadows, or Univerſal Dialing, by *John Good.*
The Practical Sea Gunner's Companion.
An Epitomy of the Whole Art of Navigation, containing an eaſy methodical Way to become a compleat Navigator, by *James Atkinſon.*
Treatiſe of Trigonometry, Third Edition, by *Samuel Heynes.*
Epitomy of Navigation, being the moſt uſeful Part of *Gillibrands*, *Norwood's* and *Jones's* Works, collated and digeſted into one Compendium of Navigation.
Marine Architecture, or Directions for Building and Rigging of a Ship, from the laying of her Keel to her actual going to Sea.
Euclid's Elements, the whole Fifteen Books, by *Iſaac Barrow.*
The Modern Navigator's compleat Tutor, in 2 Volumes, by *Joh. Kelley*
The Sector and Plain Scale compared, by *Roger Rea.*
Deſcription and Uſe of 4 ſeveral Quadrants, by J. *Collins*, and the Print
Uſe of Coggerſhal's Sliding Rule, and Deſcription of *Scamozi's* Line.

THE

The Mariner's Compaſs RECTIFIED:

Containing TABLES, ſhewing the True Hour of the Day, the Sun being upon any Point of the Compaſs: With the true Time of the *Riſing* and *Setting* of the *Sun* and *Stars*, and the Points of the *Compaſs* that the *Sun* and *Stars* riſe and ſet with: And Tables of *Amplitude*. All which Tables are Calculated from the *Equinoctial* to 60 Degrees of Latitude, &c.

With the Deſcription and Uſe of thoſe Inſtruments moſt in Uſe in the Art of *Navigation*.

Alſo a TABLE of the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of Places.

By ANDREW WAKELY, *Math.*

Carefully Corrected, and very much Enlarged with many uſeful Additions.

By *J. Atkinſon*, Teacher of the Mathematics.

LONDON:
Printed for *W.* and *J. Mount*, and *T. Page*, on *Tower-hill*, where you may have all Sorts of Sea-Books, 1750.

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the READER.

Courteous READER,

WHEN *I firſt entered upon theſe my Labours, and after I had begun the Calculations, I found, that tho' the Book would be ſmall, yet my Labour was ſo great, that I almoſt fainted. Yet at length, when I conſidered the ordinary, neceſſary, and frequent Uſe that might be made of theſe my Labours, I was thereby encouraged to go on and proſecute my Work; and how ready and eaſy I have made it for actual Performance, will plainly appear, by immediate Inſpection to the meaneſt Capacity.*

Here follows a brief Explanation of the Method and Order of the Book. Firſt, you will find Tables *of the* Sun's Declination, *newly calculated from the beſt Hypotheſis yet diſcovered, and applied to the* Meridian *of* London, *whoſe* Latitude *is* 51d. 32m. *North, and* Longitude *according to my* Table 00d. 00m. *Next you will find* Tables *ſhewing the true Hour and Minute of the Day, the* Sun *being upon any Point of the Compaſs, which Tables are as Dials, fitting all Places in the* World, *whoſe Pole is elevated, not above* 60d. *either North or South. Likewiſe by theſe* Tables *you may know the true* Hour *and* Minute *of the* Night, *by the Bearing of any of the known* Fixed Stars *between the* Tropics. *Then you will find* Tables *ſhewing the true* Time *of the* Sun's Riſing *and* Setting, *with the Length of the* Day *and* Night. *Alſo by theſe* Tables *you may find the true Time of Riſing and Setting of all the eminent Fixed* Stars *between the*

Tropics. Next you will find Tables *ſhewing the* Points *of the* Compaſs *that the* Sun, *and all the aboveſaid* Stars Riſe *and* Set *with, which* Tables *are of excellent Uſe for the ready finding of the* Variation *of the* Compaſs, *and my be performed by the Meridian* Compaſs *that is about ten Inches in* Diameter, *whoſe Points being divided into Halves and Quarters ; ſuch a* Compaſs *I ſuppoſe to be convenient far a Mariner's Uſe, where he hath not an Azimuth* Compaſs. *Next you will find* Tables *of* Amplitudes *to every Degree of the* Sun's Declination *: All theſe* Tables *are calculated from the* Equinoctial *to Sixty Degrees of* Latitude, *either North or South ; and they will laſt with Exactneſs as long as* God *upholdeth the* Order *and* Courſe *of* Nature.

In the Appendix *you will find the Uſe of all thoſe* Inſtruments *that are moſt in Uſe in the Art of* Navigation, *either for Operation, or Obſervation. Likewiſe a* Table *containing the moſt and chiefeſt Harbours, Headlands, and Iſlands in the World : ſhewing the* Latitude *and* Longitude *of each of them ; beginning the* Longitude *at the* Meridian *of* London, *newly compoſed in a new ſucceſſive Ordor.*

This Method *I own, but how I have acquitted my ſelf therein, I ſhall leave to the Judgment and Experiments of the ſkilfulleſt Mariners that the World affords, which are my native Countrymen of* England.

Fare ever well, ſo wiſhes he,
Who is more yours, than he can ſeem to be.

Andrew Wakely.

The

The Corrector *to the* Reader.

Candid Reader,

BEING deſired by the Bookſeller concerned herein, I willingly undertook the Viewing and Correcting of this Treatiſe, (and the rather for that Reſpect I bear to the Memory of my Maſter the deceaſed Author; which for its Uſefulneſs hath obtained good Eſteem with our *Navigators*: I therefore have took the greater Pains, ſpent much Time in examining each Table, correcting mending, altering, explaining, and enlarging where I ſaw Cauſe: Having endeavoured to render the whole of the *Mariner's Compaſs Rectified* moſt familiar, and eaſy to an ordinary Capacity.

In this Edition I have contracted the *Tables of Amplitudes in Points of the Compaſs*, and yet as intelligible as before; by which having made more Room, I have made the *Reader* amends with large Additions in the *Uſe* of each Table, and methodizing the Diſcourſe thro' out; But more eſpecially in the *Uſe of Inſtruments*, I have taken Liberty to Repair, Alter, and Enlarge, that it will appear as good as new; but chiefly in the *Deſcription and Uſe of the Gunter*, *Sliding-Gunter*, *and Sector*; principally the two former; whoſe *Uſes* I have ſhew'd in *Arithmetic*, to *Multiply*, *Divide*, and work the *Rule of Three*; in *Geometry*, to work *Proportions*, *Continual*, *Duplicate*, and *Triplicate*;

Menſuration of *Superficies* and *Solids* ; as to meaſure *Board*, *Timber*, *Stone*, *Gauging* of *Veſſels*, *Tunnaging* of *Ships*, *Bales*, or *Boxes* ; Alſo in *Gunnery* ; in *Navigation*, both in *Plain* and *Mercator*'s *Sailing* : In *Aſtronomy*, the moſt uſeful Problems, As to find the Sun's Place, Declination, Riſing, Setting, Amplitude, Azimuth, Hour, and Altitude at all times. And in all, you are directed plainly to perform them, both by Sliding Gunter, and with Compaſſes.

In the *Table of Latitude and Longitude*, I have added many Places of Note, and omitted ſome few that were of little Moment, and have corrected both the Latitudes and Longitudes of the moſt Eminent, according to the lateſt Obſervations: So that I am bold to ſay, it's the moſt exact Table of its Kind extant.

Theſe, with many more *Additions*, thro' the Whole, I hope will find Acceptance with *Young Students in the Mathematics*, and prove ſerviceable to them, both in their *Studies* and *Practice* of *Navigation*, and other Parts of the *Mathematics* : For whoſe Sakes I took the greater Pains herein, who am an obliged Servant to teach them what may here be wanting.

James Atkinſon

EXACT

April ye [illegible] came over the bar of Topsham

EXACT

TABLES

Of the SUN's

DECLINATION:

READER,

BY Obſervations made at diſtant Times, Aſtronomers have diſcovered that there is a Receſſion of the Equinoctial Points, which as it makes an Alteration in the Sun's Longitude, *in Reſpect to the ſame Point of Time from Year to Year, ſo it conſequently makes an annual (tho' ſmall) Variation in the* Declination*; And as the* Latitude *at Sea depends ſo much on the Accuracy of thoſe* Tables, *I have with great Exactneſs new Calculated the ſame; The* Table *alſo of* Lat. *and* Long. *at the End of this Book, I have compar'd with all the various Obſervations I could meet with, and have Rectified (with the greateſt Care) whatever I found repugnant to Superior Authority.*

WILLIAM MOUNTAINE,

Teacher of the Mathematics, *in* Shad-Thames,
Southwark. Young Gentlemen Boarded.

Firſt after Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination, 1749, 1753, 1757, 1761, 1765.

Days	*Janua.*		*Februa*		*March*		*April*		*May*		*June*	
	South		South		South		North		North		North	
1	21	56	13	34	03	10	08	49	18	14	23	12
2	21	26	13	14	02	47	09	10	18	29	23	16
3	21	15	12	53	02	23	09	32	18	43	23	19
4	21	04	12	33	01	59	09	54	18	57	23	22
5	20	53	12	12	01	35	10	15	19	11	23	24
6	20	41	11	51	01	12	10	36	19	25	23	26
7	20	29	11	30	00	48	10	57	19	38	23	27
8	20	16	11	08	00	24	11	18	19	51	23	28
9	20	03	10	47	00	01	11	38	20	04	23	29
10	19	50	10	25	Nor.	23	11	59	20	16	23	29
11	19	36	10	03	00	47	12	19	20	28	23	29
12	19	22	09	41	01	10	12	39	20	40	23	28
13	19	08	09	19	01	34	12	59	20	51	23	27
14	18	53	08	57	01	57	13	18	21	02	23	26
15	18	38	08	34	02	21	13	38	21	12	23	24
16	18	22	08	12	02	44	13	57	21	22	23	21
17	18	06	07	49	03	08	14	16	21	32	23	19
18	17	49	07	26	03	31	14	34	21	41	23	18
19	17	34	07	03	03	55	14	53	21	50	23	12
20	17	17	06	40	04	18	15	11	21	59	23	08
21	17	00	06	17	04	41	15	29	22	07	23	04
22	16	42	05	54	05	04	15	47	22	15	22	59
23	16	25	05	31	05	27	16	04	22	23	22	54
24	16	07	05	08	05	50	16	21	22	30	22	49
25	15	49	04	44	06	13	16	38	22	37	22	43
26	15	30	04	21	06	35	16	55	22	43	22	36
27	15	12	03	57	06	58	17	11	22	49	22	30
28	14	53	03	34	07	20	17	27	22	54	22	23
29	14	33			07	43	17	43	22	59	22	15
30	14	14			08	05	17	59	23	04	22	05
31	13	54			08	27			23	08		

Firſt after Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination, 1749, 1753, 1757, 1761, 1765.

Days	*July*		*Auguſt*		*Septem.*		*Octob.*		*Novem*		*Decem*	
	North		North		North		South		South		South	
1	21	59	14	56	04	05	07	32	17	50	23	09
2	21	50	14	38	03	42	07	54	18	06	23	13
3	21	42	14	20	03	19	08	17	18	22	23	17
4	21	32	14	01	02	56	08	39	18	37	23	20
5	21	22	13	42	02	33	09	01	18	52	23	23
6	21	12	13	23	02	10	09	23	19	07	23	25
7	21	02	13	03	01	46	09	45	19	21	23	27
8	20	51	12	44	01	23	10	07	19	35	23	28
9	20	40	12	24	01	00	10	29	19	49	23	29
10	20	29	12	04	00	36	10	50	20	03	23	29
11	20	17	11	44	00	13	11	12	20	15	23	29
12	20	04	11	24	Sou.	11	11	33	20	28	23	28
13	19	52	11	03	00	34	11	54	20	40	23	27
14	19	39	10	42	00	58	12	14	20	52	23	26
15	19	26	10	21	01	21	12	35	21	03	23	24
16	19	12	10	00	01	45	12	56	21	15	23	21
17	18	59	09	39	02	08	13	16	21	25	23	18
18	18	44	09	18	02	32	13	36	21	36	23	15
19	18	30	08	56	02	55	13	56	21	45	23	11
20	18	15	08	35	03	18	14	15	21	55	23	07
21	18	00	08	13	03	42	14	34	22	04	23	02
22	17	45	07	51	04	05	14	53	22	12	22	56
23	17	29	07	29	04	28	15	12	22	20	22	51
24	17	13	07	07	04	51	15	31	22	28	22	44
25	16	57	06	41	05	15	15	49	22	35	22	38
26	16	41	06	22	05	39	16	07	22	42	22	31
27	16	24	05	59	06	01	16	25	22	48	22	28
28	16	07	05	37	06	24	16	43	22	54	22	15
29	15	50	05	14	06	46	17	00	23	00	22	07
30	15	32	04	51	07	09	17	17	23	05	21	58
31	15	14	04	28			17	34			21	49

Second after Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination, 1750, 1754, 1758, 1762, 1766.

Days	*Janua.*		*Febru.*		*March*		*April*		*May*		*June*	
	South		South		South		North		North		North	
1	21	39	13	39	03	06	08	43	18	10	23	11
2	21	29	13	19	02	52	09	05	18	25	23	15
3	21	18	12	58	02	28	09	27	18	40	23	18
4	21	07	12	38	02	05	09	48	18	54	23	21
5	20	56	12	17	01	41	10	10	19	08	23	23
6	20	44	11	56	01	18	10	35	19	22	23	25
7	20	32	11	35	00	54	10	52	19	35	23	27
8	20	19	11	13	00	30	11	13	19	48	23	28
9	20	06	10	52	00	06	11	33	20	01	23	29
10	19	53	10	30	Nor.	17	11	54	20	13	23	29
11	19	39	10	09	00	41	12	14	20	25	23	29
12	19	25	09	41	01	05	12	34	20	37	23	28
13	19	11	09	24	01	28	12	54	20	48	23	27
14	18	56	09	02	01	52	13	14	20	59	23	26
15	18	41	08	40	02	15	13	33	21	10	23	24
16	18	26	08	17	02	39	13	52	21	20	23	22
17	18	10	07	55	03	02	14	11	21	30	23	19
18	17	54	07	32	03	26	14	30	21	39	23	16
19	17	38	07	09	03	49	14	48	21	48	23	13
20	17	21	06	46	04	12	15	07	21	57	23	09
21	17	04	06	23	04	35	15	25	22	05	23	05
22	16	47	06	00	04	58	15	43	22	13	23	00
23	16	29	05	37	05	21	16	00	22	21	22	55
24	16	11	05	13	05	44	16	17	22	28	22	50
25	15	53	04	50	06	07	16	34	22	35	22	44
26	15	34	04	27	06	30	16	51	22	41	22	38
27	15	16	04	03	06	52	17	07	22	47	22	31
28	14	57	03	39	07	15	17	23	22	53	22	24
29	14	38			07	37	17	39	22	58	22	17
30	14	18			07	59	17	55	23	03	22	09
31	13	59			08	22			23	07		

Second after Leap-Year

Sun's Declination, 1750, 1754, 1758, 1762, 1766.

Days	*July*		*Auguſt*		*Septem.*		*Oct.*		*Novem*		*Decem*	
	North.		North.		North.		South.		South.		South.	
1	22	01	15	01	04	11	07	26	17	46	23	08
2	21	53	14	43	03	48	07	49	18	02	23	12
3	21	44	14	24	03	25	08	11	18	18	23	16
4	21	35	14	05	03	02	08	34	18	33	23	19
5	21	25	13	47	02	39	08	56	18	49	23	22
6	21	15	13	27	02	15	09	18	19	03	23	24
7	21	05	13	08	01	53	09	40	19	18	23	26
8	20	54	12	49	01	30	10	02	19	32	23	28
9	20	43	12	29	01	05	10	23	19	46	23	28
10	20	31	12	09	00	42	10	45	19	59	23	29
11	20	20	11	49	00	18	11	06	20	12	23	29
12	20	07	11	29	Sou.	05	11	28	20	25	23	28
13	19	55	11	08	00	29	11	49	20	37	23	27
14	19	42	10	47	00	52	12	09	20	49	23	26
15	19	29	10	26	01	16	12	30	21	01	23	24
16	19	16	10	05	01	39	12	51	21	12	23	22
17	19	02	09	44	02	02	13	11	21	23	23	19
18	18	48	09	23	02	26	13	31	21	33	23	15
19	18	34	09	01	02	49	13	51	21	43	23	12
20	18	19	08	40	03	13	14	10	21	52	23	07
21	18	04	08	18	03	36	14	30	22	01	23	03
22	17	49	07	56	03	59	14	49	22	10	22	57
23	17	33	07	34	04	23	15	08	22	18	22	52
24	17	17	07	12	04	46	15	26	22	26	22	46
25	17	01	06	50	05	09	15	45	22	33	22	39
26	16	48	06	27	05	32	16	03	22	40	22	32
27	16	28	06	05	05	55	16	21	22	47	22	25
28	16	11	05	42	06	18	16	38	22	53	22	19
29	15	54	05	20	06	41	16	56	22	58	22	09
30	15	36	04	57	07	04	17	13	23	03	22	00
31	15	19	04	34			17	30			21	51

Third after Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination 1751, 1755, 1759, 1763, 1767.

Days	*Janua.* South		*Februa* South		*March* South		*April* North		*May* North		*June* North	
1	21	41	13	44	03	22	08	38	18	06	23	10
2	21	31	13	23	02	58	09	00	18	21	23	14
3	21	21	13	03	02	34	09	22	18	36	23	17
4	21	15	12	43	02	11	09	43	18	50	23	20
5	20	58	12	22	01	47	10	05	19	05	23	23
6	20	47	12	01	01	23	10	26	19	18	23	25
7	20	35	11	40	01	00	10	47	19	32	23	26
8	20	22	11	19	00	36	11	08	19	45	23	28
9	20	10	10	57	00	12	11	28	19	58	23	29
10	19	56	10	36	Nor.	12	11	49	20	10	23	29
11	19	43	10	14	00	35	12	09	20	22	23	29
12	19	29	09	52	00	59	12	29	20	34	23	28
13	19	15	09	30	01	22	12	49	20	45	23	28
14	19	00	09	08	01	46	13	09	20	56	23	26
15	18	45	08	45	02	10	13	28	21	07	23	25
16	18	30	08	23	02	33	13	48	21	17	23	23
17	18	14	08	00	02	56	14	07	21	27	23	20
18	17	58	07	37	03	20	14	25	21	37	23	17
19	17	42	07	15	03	43	14	44	21	46	23	14
20	17	25	06	52	04	17	15	02	21	55	23	10
21	17	08	06	29	04	30	15	20	22	03	23	06
22	16	51	06	05	04	53	15	38	22	11	23	02
23	16	33	05	42	05	16	15	56	22	19	22	57
24	16	16	05	19	05	39	16	13	22	26	22	51
25	15	57	04	56	06	02	16	30	22	33	22	46
26	15	39	04	32	06	24	16	47	22	40	22	40
27	15	20	04	09	06	47	17	03	22	46	22	33
28	15	02	03	45	07	09	17	20	22	52	22	26
29	14	42			07	32	17	35	22	57	22	19
30	14	23			07	54	17	51	23	02	22	11
31	14	03			08	16			23	06		

Third after Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination, 1751, 1755, 1759, 1763, 1767.

Days	*July*		*Auguſt*		*Septem.*		*Octob.*		*Novem*		*Decem.*	
	North		North		North		South		South		South	
1	22	03	15	05	04	17	07	21	17	42	23	07
2	21	55	14	47	03	54	07	43	17	58	23	11
3	21	46	14	29	03	30	08	06	18	14	23	15
4	21	37	14	10	03	07	08	28	18	30	23	18
5	21	27	13	51	02	44	08	51	18	45	23	21
6	21	17	13	32	02	21	09	13	19	00	23	24
7	21	07	13	13	01	58	09	35	19	14	23	26
8	20	56	12	53	01	34	09	57	19	29	23	27
9	20	45	12	34	01	11	10	18	19	42	23	28
10	20	34	12	14	00	47	10	40	19	56	23	29
11	20	23	11	54	00	24	11	01	20	09	23	29
12	20	11	11	34	00	01	11	22	20	22	23	29
13	19	58	11	13	Sou.	23	11	43	20	34	23	28
14	19	46	10	52	00	46	12	04	20	49	23	26
15	19	33	10	32	01	10	12	25	20	58	23	25
16	19	19	10	11	01	33	12	46	21	09	23	22
17	19	05	09	49	01	57	13	06	21	20	23	19
18	18	51	09	28	02	20	13	26	21	30	23	16
19	18	37	09	07	02	44	13	56	21	40	23	13
20	18	22	08	45	03	07	14	06	21	50	23	08
21	18	07	08	23	03	30	14	25	21	59	23	04
22	17	52	08	02	03	54	14	44	22	08	22	59
23	17	36	07	40	04	17	15	03	22	16	22	53
24	17	21	07	17	04	40	15	22	22	24	22	47
25	17	05	06	55	05	03	15	40	22	32	22	41
26	16	49	06	33	05	26	15	59	22	39	22	34
27	16	32	06	10	05	49	16	17	22	45	22	27
28	16	15	05	48	06	12	16	34	22	51	22	19
29	15	58	05	25	06	35	16	52	22	57	22	11
30	15	41	05	00	06	58	17	09	23	02	22	02
31	15	23	04	40			17	26			21	53

61140

Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768.

Days	*Janua.*		*Febru.*		*March*		*April*		*May*		*June*	
	South.		South.		South		North		North.		North.	
1	21	43	13	49	03	04	09	55	18	18	23	13
2	21	33	13	28	02	40	09	17	18	33	23	17
3	21	23	13	08	02	16	09	38	18	47	23	20
4	21	12	12	48	01	53	09	59	19	01	23	22
5	21	01	12	27	01	29	10	21	19	15	23	24
6	20	49	12	06	01	05	10	42	19	29	23	26
7	20	38	11	45	00	42	11	03	19	42	23	28
8	20	25	11	24	00	18	11	23	19	55	23	28
9	20	13	11	02	Nor.	05	11	44	20	07	23	29
10	20	00	10	41	00	29	12	04	20	19	23	29
11	19	46	10	19	00	53	12	25	20	31	23	29
12	19	32	09	57	01	17	12	44	20	43	23	28
13	19	18	09	35	01	40	13	04	20	54	23	27
14	19	03	09	13	02	04	13	24	21	05	23	25
15	18	49	08	51	02	27	13	43	21	15	23	23
16	18	33	08	28	02	51	14	02	21	25	23	21
17	18	18	08	06	03	14	14	21	21	35	23	18
18	18	02	07	43	03	38	14	40	21	44	23	15
19	17	46	07	20	04	01	14	58	21	53	23	11
20	17	29	06	57	04	24	15	16	22	01	23	07
21	17	12	06	34	04	47	15	34	22	10	23	03
22	16	55	06	11	05	10	15	52	22	17	22	58
23	16	38	05	48	05	33	16	09	22	25	22	53
24	16	20	05	25	05	56	16	26	22	32	22	47
25	16	02	05	01	06	19	16	43	22	38	22	41
26	15	44	04	38	06	42	16	59	22	45	22	35
27	15	25	04	14	07	04	17	16	22	50	22	28
28	15	06	03	51	07	26	17	32	22	56	22	21
29	14	47	03	27	07	49	17	47	23	01	22	13
30	14	38			08	11	18	03	23	05	22	05
31	14	08			08	33			23	10		

Leap-Year.

Sun's Declination, 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768.

Days	*July*		*Auguſt*		*Septem.*		*Octob.*		*Novem*		*Decem*	
	North		North		North		South		South		South	
1	21	57	14	51	03	59	07	38	17	54	23	10
2	21	48	14	33	03	36	08	00	18	10	23	14
3	21	39	14	15	03	13	08	23	18	26	23	18
4	21	30	13	56	02	20	08	45	18	41	23	21
5	21	20	13	31	02	27	09	07	18	56	23	23
6	21	10	13	17	02	02	09	29	19	11	23	25
7	20	59	12	58	01	40	09	51	19	25	23	27
8	20	48	12	38	01	17	10	13	19	39	23	28
9	20	37	12	19	00	53	10	35	19	53	23	29
10	20	25	11	59	00	30	10	56	20	06	23	29
11	20	13	11	38	00	06	11	17	20	19	23	29
12	20	01	11	18	Sou.	17	11	38	20	31	23	28
13	19	48	10	57	00	41	11	59	20	43	23	27
14	19	36	10	37	01	04	12	20	20	55	23	25
15	19	22	10	16	01	28	12	41	21	06	23	23
16	19	09	09	55	01	51	13	01	21	17	23	20
17	18	55	09	33	02	14	13	21	21	28	23	17
18	18	41	09	12	02	38	13	41	21	38	23	14
19	18	26	08	50	03	01	14	01	21	48	23	10
20	18	11	08	29	03	25	14	20	21	57	23	05
21	17	56	08	07	03	48	14	39	22	06	23	00
22	17	41	07	45	04	11	14	59	22	14	22	55
23	17	25	07	23	04	35	15	17	22	22	22	49
24	17	09	07	01	04	58	15	36	22	30	22	42
25	16	53	06	38	05	21	15	54	22	37	22	36
26	16	36	06	16	05	44	16	12	22	44	22	28
27	16	19	05	53	06	07	16	30	22	50	22	21
28	16	02	05	31	06	30	16	47	22	56	22	13
29	15	45	05	08	06	53	17	05	23	01	22	04
30	15	27	04	45	07	15	17	22	23	06	21	55
31	15	09	04	22			17	38			21	46

A Deſcription *of the* TABLES *of the Sun's Declination.*

THESE Tables are in General for four Years; Leap-Year, Firſt, Second, and Third Year after Leap-Year; and conſequently for any Year.

Each Year (taking up two Pages) hath the firſt ſix Months of the Year on the Left-hand Page, and the laſt ſix Months are on the Right-hand Page; the Names of the Months are at the Head of each Column, and the Days of each Month in the Left-hand Column of each Page.

The firſt Table ſheweth the Sun's Declination every Day for the firſt Years after Leap-Year, being 1749, 1753, 1757, 1761, 1765, &c. and takes up Pages (10) and (11:) The ſecond Table is for 1750, 1754, 1758, 1762, 1766, &c. being Second Years after Leap-Year, in Pages (12) and (13): The next Table in Pages (14) and (15) is for the Third Years after Leap-Year: The fourth Table in Pages (16) and (17) ſheweth the Sun's Declination for Leap-Years, being 1752, 1756, 1760, 1764, 1768, &c.

Under the Name of the Month, is the Name of the Declination either North or South: only the Column for *March* and *September*, hath two Names; that is, under *March* is South, and againſt the 10th Day is *Nor.* for North; and under *September* is North, and againſt the 12th or 13th Day is *Sou.* for South; intimating the Declination is South in *March*, till the 10th Day, and all the remaining Part of the Month it's *Nor.* or North: in like manner in *September*, it's North till the 12th or 13th Day, from thence to the Months end it's *Sou.* or South.

The Uſe of the TABLES *of Declination.*

TO find the Sun's Declination for any Day in any Year, is after this manner.

1. Seek the Year and Month, at the Head of the Table; and the Day of the Month in the Left-hand Column.

2. Then right under the Month, at the Head of the Table, and againſt the Day of the Month in the Left-hand Colum, is the Sun's Declination required.

Example 1. I deſire to know the Sun's Declination for the 24th Day of *April*, 1750.

The Year 1750, is the Second Year after Leap-Year, which is in Page (12); then under *April*, and againſt 24 (under Days) is 16.17, with North at the Head of the Table under *April*; which ſheweth the Sun's Declination on the 24th of *April*, 1750, is 16d. 17m. North.

Example 2. What is the Sun's Declination for the 10th of *March*, 1752.

The Year 1752 being Leap-Year, is found in Page 16; then againſt the 10th Day and under *March*, is *Nor.* 0.29; ſignifying the Sun's Declination at that time is 00d. 29m. North; the like do for any other Time.

A Table to Proportion the Sun's Declination *to any other Meridian.*

	Degrees of Longitude.	*The Daily Difference in Deslination*											
		m 2 m	m 4 m	m 6 m	m 8 m	m 10 m	m 12 m	m 14 m	m 16 m	m 18 m	m 20 m	m 22 m	m 24 m
Eaſt / Weſt } Long. with Decli. { Incr. / Decr. } Subtr. } but Decl. { Decr. / Incr. } add	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	30	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	45	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
	60	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
	75	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
	90	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
	105	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7
	120	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8
	135	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9
	150	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10
	165	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	180	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The Uſe of this Table of Proportion.

THE Tables of the Sun's Declination are calculated for the Meridian of *London*, and will ſerve any Place under that Meridian; but for thoſe Places ſituate Eaſterly or Weſterly from it, the Declination muſt be proportioned according to its daily difference in the Table, and Longitude of thoſe Places from the Meridian of *London*; for which Purpoſe this Table is uſeful, and it's evident by theſe Examples following.

Examp.

Example 1.

Admit the 10th Day of *April*, *Anno* 1752, I am in Longitude 105d. Eaſt: I demand what Declination the Sun will have that Day in the Meridian of that Place?

The Declination for *April* the 10th, in the Meridian of *London* is 12d. 04m. increaſing, and the daily Difference at that time, is 21m. therefore in this Table look in the Head thereof for the neareſt Number to 21m. which is 20m. then look on the Left-hand of the Table for 105 deg. the Longitude I am in, and in the common Angle of meeting is 6 min. which is to be deducted from the Declination in the Meridian of *London* aforeſaid, 12 deg. 04 min. and the Remainder will be the Declination for that Meridian, or the Longitude I am in, which is 11d. 58m. North. But if the Declination had decreaſed, as it doth here increaſe, then you muſt have added, as here under you may ſee.

	d.	m.	
The Declination in the Meridian of *London* is —	12	04	N
The proportional minntes ſubtract ——— ———	00	06	
The Decl. for the Longitude of 105d. Eaſt is	11	58	N
The Declin. for the Longitude of 105d. Weſt	12	10	N

Example 2.

Admit the 10th Day of *October*, *Anno* 1750. I am in Longitude 87 deg. Weſt, I demand what Declination the Sun will have that Day in that Meridian?

The daily Difference in the Table of Declination, at this Time is 21m. and the proportional Part thereof by the the laſt Table is 5m. increaſing.

	d.	m.	
The Declination in the Meridian of *London* ——	10	45	S
The proportional minutes add ——— ———	00	05	
The Declination in the Long. of 87d. Weſt is	10	50	S
The Declin. for the Longitude of 87d. Eaſt is	10	40	S

A Table of Refraction deduced from Mr. Flamſteed's *Obſervations, made at the* Royal Obſervatory *at* Greenwich.

Altitudes.	Refractions	Altitudes.	Refractions	Altitudes.	Refractions	Altitudes.	Refractions
D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.	D.	M. S.
00	33.00	10	4.33	25	1.45	41	0.58
00½	26.38	11	4.06	26	1.40	42	0.56
01	23.22	12	3.45	27	1.36	43	0.54
01½	20.17	13	3.29	28	1.31	44	0.52
02	17.26	14	3.13	29	1.27	45	0.50
02½	15.15	15	3.00	30	1.23	46	0.48
03	13.23	16	2.48	31	1.20	47	0.46
03½	11.53	17	2.38	32	1.17	48	0.45
04	10.39	18	2.29	33	1.14	49	0.44
04½	9.38	19	2.21	34	1.11	50	0.42
05	8.48	20	2.14	35	1.09	51	0.40
06	7.26	21	2.07	36	1.07	55	0.34
07	6.25	22	2.01	37	1.05	60	0.29
08	5.37	23	1.55	38	1.02	70	0.19
09	5.02	24	1.50	39	1.00	80	0.02
10	4.33	25	1.45	40	0.58	90	0.00

The Refraction of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, cauſeth them to appear higher above the Horizon than they are; therefore the Refraction is always to be ſubtracted from the Altitude obſerved, that the true Altitude may be had.

As, admit the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation, to be 5 degrees, I demand the true Altitude?

	d.	m.
Altitude by Obſervation being ———	05	00
Sun's Refraction, ſubtract ———	00	09
The Sun's true Meridian Altitude is ———	04	51

PRIMUM MOBILE:

OR

Aſtronomical Tables;

Each TABLE being

A SUN-DIAL;

SHEWING

The exact Hour of the Day, the Sun being upon any Point of the Compaſs, ſitting all Places upon the Earth and Sea, that lie between the Equinoctial and 90 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South: And to laſt with Enactneſs as long as the Great and Everlaſting Creator ſhall be pleaſed to hold together the Great and Wonderful Fabric of Nature.

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 0 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
n by w	Zen. Weſt	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.20
n n w		0.04	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.39	0.41
nw b n		0.07	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.34	0.41	0.49	0.56	1.03	1.07
n w		0.10	0.20	0.30	0.41	0.51	1.02	1.14	1.25	1.35	1.43
nw b w		0.15	0.30	0.45	1.01	1.18	1.35	1.53	2.12	2.29	2.42
w n w		0.24	0.49	1.14	1.41	2.09	2.41	3.18	4.06	5.11	
w by n		0.51	1.44	2.46	4.10						
Weſt											
☉ ſet	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	2.30	5.00	7.30	10.0	12.30	15.0	17.30	20.0	22.0	22.29

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	Zen. Weſt.	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.20
s s w		0.04	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.39	0.41
sw by s		0.07	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.34	0.41	0.49	0.56	1.03	1.07
s w		0.10	0.20	0.30	0.41	0.51	1.02	1.14	1.25	1.35	1.43
sw by w		0.15	0.30	0.45	1.01	1.18	1.35	1.53	2.12	2.29	2.42
w s w		0.24	0.49	1.14	1.41	2.09	2.41	3.18	4.06	5.11	
w by s		0.51	1.44	2.46	4.10						
Weſt											
☉ ſet	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 1 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg Min.		2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
n by w	Zen. Weſt.	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.16	0 18	0.19
n n w		0.02	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.33	0.37	0 40
nw b n		0.04	0 11	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.38	0.46	0.53	1.00	1.05
n w		0.06	0 16	0.26	0.37	0 47	0 58	1.09	1.21	1.31	1.39
nw bw		0.09	0.24	0.39	0.56	1.12	1.29	1.47	2.06	2.23	2.37
w n w		0.15	0.39	1.05	1.31	2.00	2.32	3.09	3.56	3.00	
w by n		0.30	1.24	2.25	3.48						
Weſt	60.0										
⊙ ſet	.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.01	6.01	6 01	6.01	6.01	6.02	6.02
Sun's Ampl.	d m 0.00	d m 2.30	d m 5 00	d m 7.30	d m 10.0	d m 12.30	d m 15.0	d m 17.30	d m 20.0	d m 22.0	d m 23.29

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21
s s w	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.43
w by s	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.51	0.59	1.05	1.10
s w	0.04	0.14	0.24	0.34	.045	0.55	1.06	1.17	1.29	1.39	1.47
wbyw	0.06	0 21	0.36	0.52	1.08	1.24	1.41	1 59	2.18	2.35	2.49
w s w	0.10	0.34	0.58	1.24	1.51	2.19	2.51	3.28	4.16	5.19	
w by s	0.20	1.11	2.04	3.05	4.28						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.59	5.59	5.59	5.59	5.59	5.58	5.58

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 2 Degrees.

North Declination.

0 d	Deg Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
0.02	n by w	Zen. Weſt.	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18
0.04	n n w		0.05	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.36	0.38
0.06	nw b n		0.08	0 15	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.43	0.51	0.57	1.01
0.08	n w		0.12	0 22	0.33	0.43	0.54	1.05	1.17	1.27	1.35
0.12	nw bw		0.18	0.33	0.50	1 05	1.22	1.40	2.00	2.16	2.30
0.16	w n w		0.29	0 55	1.21	1.50	2.21	2.58	3.45	4.46	
0.40	w by n		1.03	2.03	3.23						
6.00	Weſt										
6.00	⊙ ſet	6.00	6.00	6.01	6 01	6.02	6.02	6 02	6.03	6 03	6 04
d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
0.00	Ampl.	2 30	5 00	7.30	10.0	12.30	15.0	17.31	20.1	22.1	23.30

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0 02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22
s s w	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.45
swby s	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.39	0.46	0.54	1.01	1.08	1.12
s w	0.08	0 18	0.28	0.38	0.49	0.59	1.10	1.21	1.33	1.43	1.51
swb w	0.12	0.27	0.42	0.57	1.13	1.29	1.46	2.04	2.24	2.40	2.54
w s w	0.19	0.43	1.08	1.33	2.00	2.28	3.00	3.36	4.24	5.24	
w by s	0.40	1.30	2.22	3.22	4.43						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.59	5.59	5.58	5 58	5 58	5.57	5.57	5.56

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 3 Degrees.

North Declination.

d	Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
02	n by w	Zen. Weſt	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0 12	0 14	0.16	0.18
05	n n w		0.03	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.21	0 25	0.30	0.34	0.37
.08	nw b n		0 05	0.12	0.19	0 26	0.33	0.40	0.48	0.54	0.59
1	n w		0.08	0.18	0.29	0.39	0.50	1.01	1.13	1.23	1.31
18	nw b w		0.12	0.27	0.43	0.59	1.16	1.34	1.54	2.10	2.24
.29	w n w		0.20	0.45	1.11	1.39	2.11	2.47	3.33	4.33	
59	w byn		0.42	1.40	2.57						
.00	Weſt										
.00	☉ ſet	6.00	6.00	6.01	6.02	6.02	6.03	5.04	6.04	6 05	6.05
d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
0.00	Ampl.	2.30	5.00	7.30	10.1	12.31	15.1	17.31	20.2	22.2	23.31

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.22
s s w	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.18	0 22	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.47
sw by s	0.08	0.15	0.21	0 28	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.56	1.04	1.10	1.15
s w	0.12	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.53	1 03	1.14	1.25	1.37	1.47	1.55
swbyw	0.18	0.33	0.48	1.03	1.19	1.35	1.52	2.10	2.30	2.45	3.00
w s w	0 29	0.53	1.17	1.42	2 09	2.37	3.08	3 43	4.31	5.29	
w by s	0.59	1.48	2.40	3.38	4.55						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.59	5.58	5.58	5.57	5.5[illegible]	5.56	5.55	5.55

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 4 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	Deg. Min	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	**Point**	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
South	12	**North**	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.0	n by w	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17
s s w	0.02	n n w	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.32	0.35
sw by s	0.0	nwbyn	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.30	0.38	0.45	0.52	0.57
s w	0.0	n w	0.04	0.14	0.24	0.35	0.4	0.57	1.09	1.19	1.27
swbyw	0.09	nw bw	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.53	1.10	1.28	1.47	2.04	2.17
w s w	0.14	w n w	0.10	0.35	1.01	1.29	2.00	2.36	3.21	4.17	
w by s	0.29	w by n	0.21	1.17	2.29						
Weſt	3 25	**Weſt**									
☉ ſet	6.00	☉ ſet	6.01	6 02	6 03	6.03	6.04	6 05	6.06	6.06	6 07
Sun's Ampl	d m 2 30	**Sun's Ampl.**	d m 5.00	d m 7.31	d m 10.1	d m 12.31	d m 15 2	d m 17.32	d m 20.3	d m 22.3	d m 23.33

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	17	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s **by** w	0 03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0 13	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.23
s s w	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.32	0 36	0.41	0.45	0.48
sw by s	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.38	0.45	0.52	0.59	1.07	1.13	1.18
s w	0.16	0.26	0.36	0 46	0.57	1.07	1.18	1.29	1.41	1.51	1.59
swbyw	0.24	0.39	0.54	1.09	1..5	1.41	1.58	2.16	2.35	2 51	3.05
w s w	0.38	1.02	1.26	1.51	2.17	2.45	3.17	3.52	4.38	5 33	
wby s	1.17	2.05	2 55	3.51	5.04						
Weſt	6.06										
☉ ſet	6.00	6.00	5.59	5.58	5.57	5.57	5.56	5 55	5.54	5 54	5.53

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 5 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	2 d 30m	Deg. Min.	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	2 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.02	n by w	Zen. Weſt	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16
s s w	0 04	n n w		0.04	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.22	0 26	0.30	0.33
s w by s	0 07	nw b n		0.07	0.14	0.21	0 28	0.35	0.43	0.49	0.54
s w	0.10	n w		0 10	0.20	0.31	0.42	0.53	1.05	1.15	1.22
swbyw	0.16	nw bw		0.15	0 31	0 47	1.04	1.21	1.40	1.57	2.10
w s w	0.24	w n w		0 25	0.51	1.18	1.49	2.24	3.08	4.00	
w by s	0.48	w by n		0 54	2.01						
Weſt	4 00	Weſt									
⊙ ſet	6.01	⊙ ſet	6.02	6.03	6.04	6.04	6.05	6.06	6.07	6.08	6.09
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2.30	Sun's Ampl.	d m 5 01	d m 7.21	d m 10 2	d m 12.32	d m 15 2	d 17.34	d m 20 5	d m 22 5	d m 23 35

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24
s s w	0.08	0.12	0 17	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.50
sw by s	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.47	0.54	1.02	1.09	1.16	1.21
s w	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	1.00	1 11	1 22	1.33	1 45	1.55	2.03
swbyw	0.30	0 45	1.00	1.15	1.31	1.46	2.03	2.21	2.40	2.56	3.11
w s w	0.48	1.11	1 35	2 00	2.26	2.53	3.24	3.59	4.43	5.37	
w by s	1 35	2 21	3.09	4.03	5.11						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6 00	5.59	5.58	5.57	5 56	5.56	5.55	5.54	5 53	5.52	5 51

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 6 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	Deg. Min.	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.03	0.01	n byw	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.15
s s w	0.06	0.02	n n w	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.20	0 25	0.28	0.31
sw by s	0.09	0.03	nwbyn	0.04	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.46	0 51
s w	0 14	0.04	n w	0.06	0.16	0.27	0.38	0.49	1 01	1.10	1.18
swbyw	0.21	0.06	nw bw	0.09	0.25	0.41	0.57	1.15	1.34	1.50	2.04
w s w	0.33	0.09	w n w	0.15	0.40	1.08	1.38	2.12	2.55	3 44	
w by s	1.06	0.20	w by n	0.32	1.34	3.24					
Weſt	4.22	2.15	Weſt								
☉ ſet	6.01	6.02	☉ ſet	6.03	6.04	6.05	6.06	6.07	6.09	6.10	6.11
Sun's	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	2.30	5 01	Ampl.	7.32	10.3	12.34	15.5	17.36	20.6	22.7	23.37

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.24
s s w	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.51
s w by s	0.16	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.43	0.50	0.57	1.04	1.12	1.18	1.23
s w	0.24	0.34	0 44	0.54	1.04	1.15	1.25	1.37	1.48	1.58	2.06
swbyw	0.36	0.50	1.05	1.20	1.36	1.52	2.08	2.26	2.45	3.01	3.15
w s w	0.57	1.20	1.44	2.08	2.34	3.01	3.31	4.06	4.48	5.37	
w by s	1.51	2.35	3 22	4.13	5.16						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6 00	5.59	5.58	5.57	5.56	5 55	5 54	5 53	5.51	5 50	5.49

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 7 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	Deg. Min.	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.04	0.02	n by w	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.14
s s w	0.07	0.03	n n w	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.30
swbys	0.12	0.05	nwb n	0.01	0.08	0.15	0 22	0.29	0.37	0.44	0.48
s w	0.18	0.08	n w	0.02	0.12	0 23	0.33	0.45	0.56	1.06	1.14
swbyw	0.27	0.12	nw bw	0.03	0.18	0.34	0.51	1.08	1.27	1.43	1.57
w s w	0.43	0.19	w n w	0.05	0.30	0.57	1.27	2.00	2.42	3.28	
w by s	1.23	0.39	w. by n	0.10	1.08	2.36					
Weſt	4.37	2.58									
⊙ ſet	6.01	6.02	⊙ ſet	6.03	6.05	6.06	6.08	6 09	6.10	6.11	6.12
Sun's	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	2.31	5 02	Ampl.	7 35	10.4	12.35	15.7	17.38	20 9	22.10	23.40

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.25
s s w	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.33	0 37	0.41	0.46	0.50	0.53
swby s	0 19	0.25	0.32	0.39	0.45	0.52	0.59	1.07	1.15	1.21	1.25
s w	0.28	0.38	0.48	0.58	1.08	1.18	1.20	1 40	1 52	2.02	2.09
swbyw	0.41	0 56	1.11	1.26	1.41	1.57	2.14	2.31	2.50	3.05	3.19
w s w	1.06	1.29	1.52	2.16	2.41	3.08	3.38	4.12	4.52	5.39	
w by s	2.06	2.49	3.33	4.22	5 20						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.59	5 58	5.57	5.55	5.54	5 52	5.51	5 50	5.49	5.48

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 8 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	Deg. Min.	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
South	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.04	0.02	0.00	n by w	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0 10	0.12	0 1
s s w	0.09	0.05	0.01	n n w	0 03	0 08	0.12	0.16	0 21	0.25	0 2
s w by s	0.15	0.08	0.01	nwbyn	0.05	0 12	0.20	0.27	0.34	0.41	0 4
s w	0.22	0.12	0.02	n w	0 08	0.18	0 29	0.40	0.52	1 02	1.0
swbyw	0.33	0 18	0.03	nw bw	0.12	0.28	0.45	1.02	1.20	1 35	1.4
w s w	0 52	0.29	0.05	w n w	0.20	0.46	1.16	1.48	2 28	3.11	4 0
w by s	1 39	0.56	0.10	w by n	0.44	1 59					
Weſt	4.48	3.26	1.22	Weſt							
☉ ſet	6.01	6.03	6.04	☉ ſet	6 06	6 07	6 09	6.10	6.12	6 13	6 14
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	2.31	5 02	7.34	Ampl.	10.6	12.38	15.9	17.40	20.12	22.13	23 45

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.06	0.08	0.10	0 12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.23	0 25	0.2
s s w	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.26	0 30	0.34	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.51	0 5
swbys	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.41	0 48	0.55	1.02	1.09	1 17	1.23	1 2
s w	0 32	0.41	0.51	1.01	1.11	1.22	1 33	1 44	1.55	2.05	2.1
swbyw	0.47	1.02	1.16	1 31	1 46	2.02	2 19	2.36	2 55	3.09	3 2
w s w	1.14	1.37	2.00	2.24	2 48	3.15	3 44	4.17	4.56	5.39	
w by s	2.20	3.01	3.44	4.30	5 24						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.59	5 57	5.56	5.54	5.53	5.51	5 50	5.48	5 47	5 4

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 9 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	Deg. Min.	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.05	0.03	0.01	n by w	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12
s s w	0.11	0.07	0.03	n n w	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.26
swbys	0.17	0.11	0.04	nwb n	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.38	0.43
s w	0.26	0.16	0.06	n w	0.04	0.14	0.25	0.36	0.47	0.57	1.05
swbyw	0.38	0.24	0.09	nw bw	0.00	0.21	0.38	0.55	1.13	1.30	1.42
w s w	1.00	0.38	0.14	w n w	0.10	0.36	1.04	1.36	2.15	2 55	3.42
w by s	1.53	1.13	0.29	w by n	0.21	1 27					
West	4.56	3.46	2.15								
⊙ ſet	6.01	6.03	6.04	⊙ ſet	6.06	6.08	6.10	6 12	6.14	6.15	6.16
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	m d	d m
Ampl.	2.31	5 03	7 35	Ampl.	10.2	12.39	15.11	17.43	20.16	22.18	23.50

South Declination

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.27
s s w	0.15	0 19	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.49	0 52	0.56
swby s	0.24	0.30	0 37	0.44	0.50	0.57	1.04	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31
s w	0 36	0.45	0.55	1.05	1.15	1.26	1 36	1.47	1.59	2.09	2.16
swbyw	0.53	1.07	1.22	1 36	1.52	2.07	2.24	2.41	5.00	3.14	3.28
w s w	1.23	1.45	2.08	2.31	2.55	3.21	3.50	4.22			
w by s	2.33	3.12	3.53	4.36	5 27						
West	6.00										
⊙ ſet	5.00	5.59	5.57	5.56	5.54	5.52	5.50	5.48	5.46	5 45	5 41

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 10 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	Deg. Min.	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12.	North	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.06	0 04	0.02	Zen. Weſt	n by w	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0 10	0.12
s s w	0.12	0.08	0.04		n n w	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.24
sw by s	0.20	0.13	0.07		nw b n	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.29	0.35	0.40
s w	0.30	0.20	0.10		n w	0.10	0.21	0.32	0.43	0.53	1.00
sw b w	0.44	0.30	0.15		nw bw	0.15	0.32	0.49	1.06	1.23	1.35
w s w	1.09	0.47	0.24		w n w	0.25	0.53	1.24	2.01	2.39	3.19
w by s	2 07	1.28	0.47		w by n	0.59	3.07				
Weſt	5.03	4 01	2.47								
⊙ ſet	6.02	6 0.	6.05	6.07	⊙ ſet	6.09	6 11	6.13	6.15	6.16	6.17
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2.32	d m 5.05	d m 7.37	d m 10.10	Sun's Ampl.	d m 12.42	d m 15.15	d m 17.47	d m 20.20	d m 22.22	d m 23.54

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.08	0.10	0 12	0.14	0 16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27
s s w	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.33	0 37	0.42	0.46	0.51	0 54	0.57
sw by s	0 26	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.53	1.00	1.07	1.14	1.22	1.28	1.33
s w	0.39	0.49	0 59	1.09	1.19	1.29	1.40	1 51	2.02	2.12	2.19
swbyw	0.58	1.13	1 27	1.42	1 57	2.12	2.28	2.45	3.03	3.19	3.32
w s w	1.31	1.53	2.15	2.38	3.02	3.27	3.55	4.26	5.03	5.41	
w by s	2.44	3.22	4 01	4.42	5.29						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.58	5.56	5.55	5.53	5.51	5.49	5.47	5.45	5.44	5.43

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 11 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	Deg. Min.	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	n by w	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11
s s w	0.14	0.10	0 06	0.02	n n w	0.02	0 07	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.22
swbys	0 22	0.16	0.09	0.03	nwb n	0.04	0 11	0.18	0.26	0.32	0.37
s w	0.34	0 24	0.14	0.04	n w	0.06	0.17	0 28	0.39	0.49	0.5
swbyw	0.50	0.35	0.21	0.06	nw bw	0.09	0.25	0.42	1.00	1.15	1.28
w s w	1.17	0.56	0 33	0.08	w n w	0.15	0.41	1.12	1 47	2 23	[illegible]
w by s	2.19	1.43	1 03	0.20	w by n	0.33	1.55				
West	5.08	4 13	3.09	1.40							
☉ ſet	6.02	6.04	6.06	6.08	☉ ſet	6.10	6.12	6.14	6.16	6.18	6.19
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2.32	d m 5.05	d m 7 38	d m 10.11	Sun's Ampl.	d m 12.44	d m 15.17	d m 17.50	d m 20.24	m d 22.27	m d 23.59

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	[illegible]
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.09	0 11	0 13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0 23	0.25	0.27	0.2
s s w	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.43	0.47	[illegible]	0.56	0.5
swby s	0.29	0.36	0.42	0.49	0.55	1.02	1.09	1.16	1.24	1.30	1.35
s w	0 43	0.53	1.03	1.12	1.22	1.33	1 43	1.54	2.05	2.15	2.2
swby w	1.04	1.18	1.32	1.47	2.01	2.17	2.33	2.49	3.07	3.23	3.3
w s w	1.39	2.01	2.22	2.45	3.08	3.33	4.00	4.30	5 05	5.41	
w by s	2.55	3.31	4.08	4.47	5 31						
West	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.58	5.56	5.54	5.52	5.50	5.48	5.46	5.44	5.42	5.41

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 12 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	Deg. Min.	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	**Point**	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	**North**	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	n by w	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.10
s s w	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.04	n n w	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.21
sw by s	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.05	nw b n	0.01	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.29	0.34
s w	0.37	0.28	0.18	0.08	n w	0.02	0.12	0.23	0.35	0.44	0.51
sw b w	0.55	0.41	0.27	0.12	nw bw	0.03	0.19	0.35	0.53	1.09	1.21
w s w	1.25	1.04	0.42	0.19	w n w	0.05	0.31	1.00	1.34	2.07	2.40
w by s	2.31	1.56	1.19	0.38	w by n	0.09	1.17				
Weſt	5.12	4.23	3.27	2.16							
⊙ ſet	6.02	6.04	6.06	6.09	⊙ ſet	6.11	6.13	6.15	6.18	6.20	6.24
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2.33	d m 5.07	d m 7.39	d m 10.13	**Sun's Ampl.**	d m 12.46	d m 15.20	d m 17.54	d m 20.28	d m 22.31	d m 24.0

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29
s s w	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.49	0.53	0.57	1.00
sw by s	0.32	0.38	0.45	0.51	0.58	1.05	1.12	1.19	1.26	1.32	1.37
s w	0.47	0.56	1.06	1.16	1.26	1.36	1.46	1.57	2.08	2.18	2.25
swbyw.	1.09	1.23	1.37	1.52	2.06	2.21	2.37	2.53	3.11	3.27	3.39
w s w	1.47	2.07	2.29	2.51	3.14	3.38	4.04	4.33	5.07	5.41	
w by s	3.05	3.39	4.14	4.51	5.32						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.58	5.56	5.54	5.51	5.49	5.47	5.45	5.42	5.40	5.39

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 13 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	Deg. Min.	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	n by w	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.09
s s w	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.01	n n w	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.19
sw by s	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.08	0.01	nw b n	0.06	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.31
s w	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.12	0.02	n w	0.08	0.19	0.30	0.40	0.47
sw b w	1.01	0.47	0.32	0 18	0.03	nw bw	0.13	0.29	0.46	1.01	1.13
w s w	1.33	1.12	0.51	0.28	0.05	w n w	0.21	0.49	1.21	1.52	2.22
w by s	2.41	2.08	1.33	0.54	0.10	w by n	0.48				
Weſt	5.16	4.31	3.41	2.41	1.05						
☉ ſet	6.02	6.05	6.07	6 09	6.11	☉ ſet	6 14	6.16	6.19	6.21	6.23
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2 33	d m 5 08	d m 7.42	d m 10.16	d m 12.49	Sun's Ampl.	d m 15,24	d m 17.59	d m 20.33	d m 22,37	d m 24.11

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.29
s s w	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.55	0.59	1.02
swby s	0.34	0.41	0.47	0.54	1.00	1.07	1.14	1.21	1 28	1.34	1.39
s w	0.51	1.00	1.10	1.19	1.29	1 39	1.50	2.01	2.12	2.21	2.29
swb w	1.14	1.28	1.42	1.56	2.11	2.20	2.41	2.58	3.15	3.30	3 42
w s w	1.54	2.15	2.36	2.57	3.20	3.43	4.08	4.37	5.09	5.40	
w by s	3.14	3.47	4.20	4.55	5.34						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.58	5.55	5.53	5.51	5.49	5.46	5 44	5.41	5.39	5.37

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 14 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	Deg. Min	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.09	0 07	0 05	0.03	0.01	n by w	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08
s s w	0.19	0.15	0.11	0 07	0.03	n n w	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.14	0 17
s w by s	0.30	0 24	0 17	0.11	0.04	nwbyn	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.23	0 28
s w	0 45	0.35	0.26	0.16	0.06	n w	0.04	0.15	0.26	0.35	0.43
swbyw	1.06	0 52	0.38	0.24	0.09	nw bw	0.06	0.22	0.40	0 54	1.06
w s w	1 41	1.20	0 59	0.38	0 15	w n w	0.10	0.37	1.08	1.38	2.05
w by s	2 52	2.19	1.46	1.10	0.29	w by n	0.22	1.48			
Weſt	5.19	4 38	3 53	3.00	1.49	Weſt					
☉ ſet	6.02	6.05	6.07	6 10	6.12	☉ ſet	6.15	6.18	6.21	6.23	6.25
Sun's Ampl.	d m [illegible]4	d m 5 09	d m 7.44	d m 10.19	d m 12.53	Sun's Ampl.	d m 15 28	d m 18.3	d m 20.38	d m 22.43	d m 24 16

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0 29	0.30
s s w	0 23	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.57	1.01	1.03
swbys	0.37	0.43	0.50	0.56	1.03	1.10	1.16	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.41
s w	0 54	1.04	1.13	1 23	1 33	1.43	1.53	2.04	2.15	2.24	2.31
swbyw	1.20	1 3	1.47	2.01	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.02	3.19	3.33	3.45
w s w	2.01	2.21	2.42	3 03	3.25	3.48	4 12	4.40	5.11	5.40	
w by s	3.22	3.53	4.25	4.59	5.35						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.58	5.55	5.53	5.50	5.48	5.45	5.42	5.39	5.37	5.35

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 15 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	Deg Min.	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	**Point**	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	**North**	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	n by w	Zen. Weſt.	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07
s s w	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.04	n n w		0.04	0.09	0.12	0.15
sw by s	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.07	nw b n		0.07	0.14	0.20	0.25
s w	0.49	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.10	n w		0.11	0.22	0.31	0.38
sw b w	1.11	0.58	0.44	0.30	0.15	nw bw		0.16	0.33	0.47	0.59
w s w	1.48	1.28	1.08	0.47	0.24	w n w		0.26	0.56	1.24	1.50
w by s	3.00	2.30	1.58	1.24	0.46	w by n		1.06			
Weſt	5.22	4.44	4.02	3.15	2.17						
⊙ ſet	6.02	6.05	6.08	6.11	6.13	⊙ ſet	6.16	6.19	6.22	6.25	6.27
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2.35	d m 5 10	d m 7.46	d m 10.21	d m 12.56	**Sun's Ampl.**	d m 51,32	d m 18.8	d m 20.44	d m 22,49	d m 24.24

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.21
s s w	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.58	1.02	1.04
swby s	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.59	1.05	1.12	1.18	1.25	1.33	1.39	1.43
s w	0.58	1 07	1.17	1.26	1.36	1.46	1.56	2.07	2.18	2.27	2.34
swb w	1.25	1.38	1.52	2.06	2.20	2.34	2.49	3.05	3.22	3.37	3.48
w s w	2.08	2.28	2.48	3.08	3.29	3.52	4.16	4.42	5.12	5.40	
w by s	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.02	5.36						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.58	5.55	5.52	5.49	5.47	5.44	5 41	5.38	5.35	5.37

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 16 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg.	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	Deg.	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.	30m		30m		30m		Min.	30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	n by w	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07
s s w	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.02	n n w	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.14
s w bys	0.35	0.29	0.23	0.16	0.10	0.03	nwbyn	0.04	0.11	0.17	0.22
s w	0.53	0.43	0.34	0.24	0.14	0.04	n w	0.06	0.17	0.26	0.33
swbyw	1.16	1.03	0.49	0.35	0.21	0.06	nw bw	0.10	0.26	0 40	0.52
w s w	1.55	1.36	1.16	0.55	0.33	0.10	w by n	0.16	0.44	1.11	1.34
w by s	3.08	2.39	2.09	1.37	1.02	0.20	w by n	0.36			
Weſt	5.25	4.49	4.11	3.28	2.37	1.23					
☉ ſet	6.03	6.06	6.09	6 12	6.15	6 18	☉ ſet	6.21	6.24	6.27	6.29
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	2 35	5 12	7.48	10.24	13.0	15 37	Ampl.	18.13	20.51	22.56	24 32

South Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32
s s w	0.26	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.55	0.59	1.03	1.06
swbys	0.42	0.48	0.54	1.01	1.07	1.14	1.21	1.28	1.35	1.41	1.45
s w	1.02	1.11	1.20	1.29	1.39	1.49	1.59	2.10	2.21	2.30	2.37
swbyw	1.30	1.43	1.56	2.10	2.24	2.38	2.53	3.09	3.25	3 40	3.51
w s w	2.15	2.34	2.54	3.14	3.34	3.56	4.19	4.45	5.13	5.40	
w by s	3.37	4.05	4.34	5.04	5.36						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	5.00	5.57	5 54	5.51	5.48	5.45	5 42	5.39	5.36	5.33	5.31

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 17 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	Deg. Min.	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12	12
by w	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	n by w	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.06
s s w	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.03	n n w	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.12
w by s	0.38	0.32	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.06	nwbyn	0.01	0.08	0.15	0.19
s w	0.56	0.47	0.38	0.28	0.18	0.08	n w	0.02	0.13	0.22	0.29
wbyw	1.21	1.08	0.55	0.41	0.27	0.12	nw bw	0.03	0.19	0.33	0.45
w s w	2.02	1.43	1.23	1.03	0.42	0.19	w n w	0.05	0.33	0.58	1.20
by s	3.16	2.48	2.20	1.49	1.16	0.37	w by n	0.11	1.36		
Weſt	5.27	4.53	4.18	3.39	2.54	1.55					
by n					5.50	5.11					
☉ ſet	6.03	6.06	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.19	☉ ſet	6.22	6.25	6.28	6.31
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl	2.36	5.13	7.50	10.28	13.04	15.42	Ampl	18.19	20.57	23.4	24.40

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33
s s w	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.56	1.01	1.04	1.07
w by s	0.44	0.50	0.57	1.03	1.09	1.16	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.43	1.47
s w	1.05	1.14	1.24	1.33	1.42	1.51	2.02	2.13	2.23	2.32	2.39
wbyw	1.35	1.48	2.01	2.14	2.28	2.42	2.57	3.12	3.29	3.42	3.54
w s w	2.21	2.40	2.59	3.18	3.39	4.00	4.22	4.47	5.14	5.39	
wby s	3.43	4.10	4.38	5.07	5.37						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.57	5.54	5.51	5.48	5.45	5.41	5.38	5.35	5.32	3.29

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 18 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	Deg. Min.	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12
s by w	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00	n byw	0.02	0.03	0.0
s s w	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.01	n n w	0.04	0.07	0.1
sw by s	0.40	0.34	0.28	0.21	0.15	0 09	0.01	nwbyn	0.06	0.12	0.1
s w	1.00	0.50	0.41	0.32	0.22	0.12	0.02	n w	0.09	0.17	0.2
swbyw	1.26	1.13	1.00	0 47	0.32	0.18	0.03	nw bw	0.13	0.27	0 3
w s w	2.08	1.50	1.31	1.11	0.51	0.29	0.05	w n w	0 21	0.45	1.0
w by s	3.23	2.57	2.29	2.00	1.29	0.53	0.10	w by n	0.53		
West	5 29	4.57	4.24	3.49	3.08	2.18	0.56				
w byn					5.51	5.15	4.32				
⊙ ſet	6.03	6.06	6.09	6.13	6.16	6.20	6 23	⊙ ſet	6.27	6.30	6.3
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2 37	d m 5 15	d m 7.53	d m 10.31	d m 3.9	d m 15.47	d m 18.26	Sun's Ampl.	d m 21.4	d m 23.12	d 24.49

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	2 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.33
s s w	0.29	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.58	1.02	1.06	1.08
s w by s	0.47	0.53	0.59	1.05	1.12	1.18	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.49
s w	1.09	1.18	1.27	1.36	1.46	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.42
swbyw	1.39	1.52	2.05	2 18	2.32	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.45	3.56
w s w	2.27	2.45	3 04	3.23	3.43	4.03	4.25	4.49	5.15	5.39	
w by s	3.49	4.15	4.41	5.09	5.38						
West	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.57	5.54	5.51	5.47	5.44	5.40	5.37	5.33	5.30	5.27

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 19 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	Deg. Min	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	**North**	12	12	12
s by w	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	n by w	0.01	0.03	0.04
s s w	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.03	n n w	0.02	0.05	0.08
sw by s	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.11	0.05	nwbyn	0.03	0.09	0.13
s w	1.03	0.54	0.45	0.36	0.26	0.17	0.07	n w	0.04	0.13	0.20
swbyw	1.31	1.18	1.05	0.52	0.38	0.24	0.09	nw bw	0.06	0.20	0.31
w s w	2.15	1.57	1.38	1.19	0.59	0.37	0.15	w n w	0.10	0.33	0.53
w by s	3.30	3.04	2.38	2.11	1.41	1.08	0.29	w by n	0.23		
Weſt	5.31	5.01	4.30	3.57	3.20	2.36	1.35				
w by n					5.52	5.19	4.40				
☉ ſet	6.03	6.07	6.10	6.14	6.17	6.21	6.25	☉ ſet	6.28	6.31	6.34
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	Sun's	d m	d m	d m
Ampl	2.38	5.17	7.56	10.35	13.14	15.53	18.33	Ampl.	21.12	23.20	24.58

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34
s s w	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.54	0.59	1.03	1.07	1.09
sw by s	0.49	0.55	1.01	1.08	1.14	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47	1.51
s w	1.12	1.21	1.30	1.39	1.48	1.58	2.07	2.18	2.29	2.37	2.44
swbyw	1.44	1.57	2.09	2.23	2.36	2.49	3.04	3.19	3.34	3.48	3.58
w s w	2.33	2.51	3.09	3.27	3.46	4.06	4.28	4.51	5.16	5.39	
wby s	3.54	4.19	4.44	5.10	5.39						
Weſt	6 00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.57	5.53	5.50	5.46	5.43	5.39	5.35	5.32	5.29	5.26

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 20 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg.	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	Deg.	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.	30m		30m		30m		30m	Min.			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	North	12	12	12
s by w	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	n byw	Zen. Weſt.	0.02	0.03
s s w	0 28	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.05	n n w		0.04	0.06
sw by s	0.45	0.39	0.32	0.26	0,20	0.14	0.07	nwbyn		0.06	0.10
s w	1.07	0.58	0.49	0.40	0.30	0.21	0.11	n w		0.09	0.16
swbyw	1.36	1.23	1 10	0 58	0.44	0.30	0.15	nw bw		0.13	0.24
w s w	2.21	2.05	1.45	1.26	1.07	0.46	0.24	w n w		0.22	0.40
w by s	3.36	3.11	2.45	2.20	1.52	1.21	0.45	w by n			
Weſt	5.32	5.04	4.35	4.04	3.30	2 50	2.00	Weſt			
w byn					5.34	5.23	4.47				
⊙ ſet	6.03	6.07	6.11	6.15	6.18	6.22	6 26	⊙ ſet	6.30	6.33	6.36
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	Snn's	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	2.40	5.19	7.59	10.39	13.19	16.0	18.40	Ampl.	21.20	23.29	25.8

South Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.34
s s w	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.56	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.11
s w bys	0.51	0.58	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.23	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.49	1.53
s w	1.16	1.24	1.33	1.42	1.51	2.01	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.40	2.47
swbyw	1.48	2.01	2.14	2 20	2.39	2.53	3.07	3.22	3.37	3.50	4.00
w s w	2.38	2.56	3.13	3.31	3.50	4.09	4.30	4.52	5.16	5.38	
w by s	3.59	4.23	4.47	5.12	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.57	5.53	5.49	5.45	5.42	5.38	4.34	5.30	5.27	5.24

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 21 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

eg. in.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d
oint	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
outh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01
s s w	0.30	0.26	0 22	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.02
w by s	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.29	0 23	0.16	0.10	0.03
s w	1.10	1.01	0.52	0.43	0.34	0.26	0.15	0.04
wbyw	1.40	1.28	1.15	1.03	0.49	0.36	0.21	0.06
s w	2.26	2.09	1.52	1.34	1.15	0.55	0.33	0.10
by s	3.41	3.18	2.54	2.29	2.03	1.33	1.00	0.20
Weſt	5.34	5.07	4.40	4.11	3.39	3.03	2.19	1.14
by n					5.55	5.26	4.53	4.12
⊙ ſet	6.04	6.08	6.12	6.16	6.20	6.24	6.28	6.32
un's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
mpl°	2 41	5 21	8.02	10.43	13.24	16.6	18.47	21.29

Deg. Min.	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m
North	12	12
n by w	0.01	0.02
n n w	0.02	0.04
nw b n	0.03	0.07
n w	0.04	0.11
nw b w	0.06	0.17
w n w	0 11	0.28
w by n	0.24	
⊙ ſet	6.35	6.38
Sun's	d m	d m
Ampl.	23.39	25.18

South Declination.

eg. in.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
oint	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
outh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.35
s s w	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.45	0 49	0.54	0.58	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.12
w by s	0.54	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.38	1.45	1.51	1.55
s w	1.19	1.28	1 37	1.46	1 54	2.04	2.13	2.23	2.33	2.42	2.40
wbyw	1.53	2.05	2.18	2.30	2.43	2.56	3.10	3.24	3.39	3.52	4.02
w s w	2.43	3.01	3.18	3.35	3.54	4.12	4.32	4.53	5.17		
by s	4 04	4.27	4.50	5 14	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6 00	5.56	5.52	5.48	5.44	5.40	5.36	5.32	5.28	5.25	5.22

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 22 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	Deg. Min.	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	**Point**	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	**North**	12	12
s by w	0 15	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.0	n by w	Zen. Weſt	0.01
s s w	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.04	n n w		0.03
s w by s	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.32	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.06	nw b n		0 0
s w	1.14	1.05	0.56	0.47	0.38	0.29	0.19	0.08	n w		0.07
swbyw	1.4	1.33	1.20	1.08	0.55	0.41	0.27	0.13	nw bw		0.10
w s w	2.32	2.15	1.58	1.40	1.22	1.03	0.42	0.20	w n w		0.17
w by s	3.46	3.24	3.01	2.38	2.12	1.45	1.14	0.37			
Weſt	5.35	5.10	4.44	4.17	3.47	3.14	2.35	1.43			
w by n					5.56	5.28	4.58	4.21			
☉ ſet	6.04	6.08	6.12	6.16	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.34	☉ ſet	6.37	6.40
Sun's Amp.	d m 2.42	d m 5.23	d m 8 05	d m 10.48	d m 13.30	d m 16.13	d m 18.55	d m 21.39	**Sun's Ampl.**	d m 23.50	d m 25 29

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.35
s s w	0.35	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.55	0.59	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.13
sw bys	0.56	1.02	1.08	1.14	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.52	1.57
s w	1.22	1.31	1.40	1.49	1.58	2.07	2.16	2.25	2.36	2.44	2.51
swbyw	1.57	2 09	2.21	2 34	2.46	2.59	3.13	3.27	3.42	3.54	4.04
w s w	2 49	3.05	3.22	3.39	3.57	4.15	4.34	4 55	5.17		
w by s	4.08	4.30	4.3	5.15	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.56	5.52	5.48	5.44	5.39	5.35	5.31	5.26	5.23	5.20

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 23 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	Deg. Min.	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Point	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	North	12
s by w	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	n by w	0.00
s s w	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.02	n n w	0.01
sw by s	0.53	0.47	0.41	0.34	0 28	0.22	0.16	0.09	0.03	nw b n	0.01
s w	1.17	1 08	1.00	0 50	0.41	0.32	0.23	0.13	0.04	n w	0 02
swbyw	1.49	1.37	1.25	1.13	1.00	0.47	0.33	0.19	0.06	nw b w	0.03
w s w	2.37	2.21	2.04	1 47	1.29	1.11	0.51	0.29	0 10	w n w	0.06
w by s	3.51	3.30	3.08	2.45	2.21	1.55	1.26	0.54	0.20		
Weſt	5.36	5.12	4.48	4 22	3.54	3.23	2.48	2.04	1.11		
w by n				6.21	5.57	5.31	5.02	4.29	3.56		
ʘ ſet	6.04	6.09	6 13	6.17	6.22	5.26	6.31	6.36	6.39	⊙ ſet	6.42
Sun's Ampl.	d m 2.42	d m 5.26	d m 8.10	d m 10.52	d m 13.36	d m 15.20	d m 19.4	d m 21.49	d m 24.1	Sun's Ampl.	d m 25.41

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.36
s s w	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.48	0 51	0.56	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15
sw by s	0.59	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.23	1.29	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.54	1.59
s w	1.25	1.34	1 43	1.51	2 01	2.10	2 19	2.28	2.38	2.46	2.53
swbyw	2.01	2.13	2.25	2.37	2.50	3.02	3.16	3.29	3.44	3.56	4.06
w s w	2.53	3.10	3.26	3.43	4.00	4.17	4.36	4.56	5.17		
w by s	4 12	4.33	4.54	5.16	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.56	5.51	5.47	5.43	5.38	5.34	5.29	5.24	5.21	5.18

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 24 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.00
s s w	0.35	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.01
s w by s	0.55	0.49	0.43	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.01
s w	1.20	1.12	1.03	0.53	0.44	0.35	0.27	0.17	0.09	0.02
swbyw	1.54	1.42	1.30	1.18	1.05	0.52	0.39	0.24	0.18	0 03
w s w	2.42	2.26	2.10	1.53	1.36	1.18	0.59	0.38	0.20	0.05
w by s	3.36	3.35	3.14	2.52	2.29	2.05	1.38	1.07	0.38	0.10
Weſt	5.47	5.15	4.51	4.27	4.01	3.32	3.00	2.21	1.39	0.50
w by n				6.21	5.58	5.33	5.06	4.35	4.06	3.39
w n w									6.24	6.09
☉ ſet	6.04	6.09	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.27	6.32	6.37	6.41	6.44
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Amp.	2.44	5.28	8.13	10.57	13.42	16.27	19.13	21.59	24.12	24 54

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37
s s w	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.53	0.57	1.01	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.16
sw by s	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.25	1 31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	2.00
s w	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.54	2.04	2.13	2.21	2.31	2.40	2.48	2.55
swbyw	2.05	2 17	2.29	2.41	2.53	3.05	3.18	3.32	3.46	3.58	4.08
w s w	2.58	3.14	3.30	3.46	4.02	4.20	4.38	4 57	5.18		
w by s	4.16	4.36	4.56	5.17	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.56	5.51	5.47	5.42	5.37	5.33	5.28	5.23	5 19	5.16

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 25 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.19	0.17	0.16	0 14	0.12	0.10	0 08	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01
s s w	0.40	0 36	0.32	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.13	0 09	0.05	0.03
sw by s	1.03	0.57	0.51	0.45	0.39	0 33	0.27	0.21	0.14	0.09	0.04
s w	1.32	1.23	1.15	1.06	0 57	0.47	0.40	0.31	0.21	0.13	0.06
sw b w	2.09	1.58	1.46	1.35	1.22	1.10	0.58	0.44	0 31	0.19	0.10
w s w	3.02	2.47	2.32	2.16	2.00	1.43	1 25	1.07	0.47	0.29	0.15
w by s	4.19	4.00	3.40	3.20	2.59	2.37	2.14	1.48	1.19	0.53	0.29
Weſt	6.00	5.38	5.17	4.54	4.31	4.06	3.40	3.10	2.35	2.00	1 24
w by n					6.21	5.59	5.36	5.10	4.41	4.14	3.50
w n w										0.25	6.10
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.05	6.09	6.14	6.19	6.24	6.29	6.34	6.39	6.43	6.47
Sun's Ampl.	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
	0.00	2 45	5.31	8.16	11.3	13.49	16,35	19.22	22.10	24,24	26.8

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0 19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0 32	0.34	0.36	0.38
s s w	0.40	0.43	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.59	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.14	1.17
swby s	1.03	1.09	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.39	1.46	1.52	1.58	2.02
s w	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.57	2.06	2.15	2.23	2 33	2.42	2.50	2.5
swb w	2.09	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.50	3.08	3.21	3.34	3.48	4.00	4.09
w s w	3.02	3.18	3.33	3.49	4 05	4.22	4.39	4.58	5.19		
w by s	4.19	4.39	4.58	5.18	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.55	5.51	5.46	5.41	5.36	5.31	5 26	5.21	5.17	5 13

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 26 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02
s s w	0.41	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.04
sw by s	1.05	0.59	0.54	0.48	0.42	0.36	0.30	0.24	0.17	0.11	0.07
s w	1.35	1.26	1.18	1.10	1.01	0.51	0.43	0.34	0.25	0.17	0.11
sw b w	2.13	2.02	1.50	1.39	1.27	1.15	1.03	0.50	0.36	0.25	0.16
w s w	3.07	2.52	2.37	2.21	2.06	1.49	1.32	1.14	0.55	0.38	0.25
w by s	4.22	4.04	3.45	3.25	3.06	2.46	2.23	1.58	1.31	1.07	0.45
Weſt	6.00	5.39	5.19	4.57	4.35	4.12	3.47	3.19	2.47	2.16	1.47
w by n					6.21	6.00	5.38	5.13	4.46	4.22	4.00
w n w									6.42	5.25	6.12
☉ ſet	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.41	6.45	6.49
Sun's Ampl.	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
	0.00	2.46	5.33	8.21	11.8	13.56	16.45	19.33	22.22	24.37	26.23

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38
s s w	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.56	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.18
sw by s	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	1.41	1.47	1.54	1.59	2.03
s w	1.35	1.43	1.51	2.00	2.08	2.17	2.26	2.35	2.44	2.52	2.59
swbyw	2.13	2.24	2.36	2.47	3.59	3.11	3.23	3.36	3.50	4.01	4.10
w s w	3.07	3.21	3.37	3.52	4.08	4.24	4.41	4.59	5.18		
w by s	4.22	4.41	5.00	5.19	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.55	5.50	5.45	5.40	5.35	5.30	5.25	5.19	5.15	5.11

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 27 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03
s s w	0.43	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.24	0 20	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.06
swbys	1.07	1.02	0.56	0.50	0.45	0.39	0.33	0.27	0.20	0.13	0.10
s w	1.38	1.30	1.21	1.13	1.05	0.55	0.47	0.38	0.29	0.21	0.15
swbyw	2.17	2.06	1.55	1.43	1.32	1.20	1.08	0.55	0.42	0.32	0.23
w s w	3.10	2.56	2.41	2.26	2.11	1.55	1.39	1.22	1.03	0.47	0.34
w by s	4.25	4.07	3.49	3.31	3.11	2.53	2.31	2.07	1.42	1.19	0.59
Weſt	6.00	5.40	5.21	5.00	4.39	4.17	3.53	3.27	2.58	2.30	2.05
w by n					6.21	6.01	5.39	5.17	4.51	4.28	4.09
w n w									6.42	6.26	6.13
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.21	6.26	6.31	6 37	6.43	6.48	6.51
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	m d	d m
Ampl.	0.00	2 48	5 37	8 25	11.14	14.3	16.53	19.43	22.34	24.51	26.37

South Declination

Deg Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38
s s w	0.43	0 46	0.50	0.53	0.57	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.19
swby s	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.30	1.36	1.42	1.48	1.55	2.01	2.05
s w	1.38	1.46	1.54	2.02	2.11	2.19	2.28	2.37	2.46	2.54	3.00
swbyw	2.17	2.28	2.39	2.50	3.02	3.13	3.26	3.38	3.52	4.02	4.10
w s w	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.54	4.10	4.25	4.42	4.59	5.18		
w by s	4 25	4.43	5.02	5.20	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.55	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.34	5.29	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.09

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 28 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07	0 05	0.04
s s w	0.44	0 40	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.11	0 08
s w by s	1.10	1.04	0.58	0.53	0.47	0.41	0.35	0.29	0.22	0.16	0 13
s w	1.41	1.33	1.25	1.17	1.08	1.00	0.51	0.42	0.33	0.25	0.19
swbyw	2.20	2.10	1.59	1.48	1.36	1.25	1.13	1.01	0.48	0.37	0.28
w s w	3 14	3.00	2.46	2.31	2.17	2.01	1.45	1.28	1.11	0 55	0.43
w by s	4.28	4.11	3.53	3.36	3.17	3.00	2.38	2.16	1.52	1.31	1.13
Weſt	6.00	5.41	5.22	5.03	4.43	4.21	3.59	3.35	3.07	2.42	2.20
w by n					6 21	6.02	5.41	5.20	4.56	4.34	4.16
w n w									6.42	6.27	6.14
☉ ſet	6.00	6.05	6.11	6.16	6.22	6.27	6.33	6.39	6.45	6.50	6.53
Sun's Ampl.	d m 0.00	d m 2 50	d m 5 40	d m 8.30	d m 11.21	d m 14.11	d m 17.3	d m 19.54	d m 22.48	d m 25.6	d m 26.52

South Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.39
s s w	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.58	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.20
swbys	1.10	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.51	1.57	2.03	2.06
s w	1.41	1.49	1.57	2 05	2.13	2.21	2.30	2.39	2.47	2.56	3.02
swbyw	2.20	2.31	2.42	2.53	3.04	3.16	3.28	3.40	3.53	4.04	4.13
w s w	3.14	3.28	3.43	3.57	4.12	4.27	4 44	5.00	5.18		
w by s	4.28	4.45	5.03	5.21	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.55	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.33	5.27	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.07

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 29 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.17	0 15	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05
s s w	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.31	0.27	0 23	0.19	0.16	0.12	0.10
swbys	1.12	1.06	1.01	0.55	0.49	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.20	0.16
s w	1.43	1.36	1.28	1.20	1.12	1.03	0.55	0 46	0.37	0.29	0.23
swbyw	2.23	2.13	2.03	1.52	1.41	1.30	1.18	1.06	0.53	0.42	0.34
w s w	3.18	3.04	2.56	2.36	2.22	2.07	1.52	1.35	1.18	1.03	0.51
w by s	4.31	4.14	3.57	3.40	3.22	3.05	2.45	2.24	2.01	1.41	1.24
West	6.00	5.42	5.24	5.05	4.46	4.26	4.04	3.41	3.16	2 53	2.33
w by n					6.21	6.02	5.43	5.22	5.00	4.40	4.23
w n w									6.42	6.27	6.15
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.06	6.11	6.17	6.23	6.28	6.34	6.40	6.47	6.52	6.58
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	m d	d m
Ampl.	0.00	2 51	5.43	8.34	11.27	14.19	17.12	20.6	23.2	25.22	27.8

South Declination

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39
s s w	0.45	0.49	0.53	0.56	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.21
swby s	1.12	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.34	1.40	1.46	1.52	1.59	2.04	2.08
s w	1.43	1.51	1.59	2 07	2.15	2.24	2.32	2.41	2.49	2.58	3.04
swbyw	2.23	2.34	2.45	2.56	3.07	3.18	3.30	3.42	3.55	4.05	4.14
w s w	3.18	3.32	3.46	4.00	4.14	4.29	4.44	5.00			
w by s	4.31	4.48	5.04	5.22	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.54	5.49	5.43	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.20	5.13	5.08	5.02

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 30 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.08	0 07	0.06
s s w	0.47	0 43	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.12
s w by s	1.14	1.08	1.03	0.58	0.52	0.46	0.40	0.34	0.28	0.23	0 19
s w	1.46	1 38	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.07	0.58	0.50	0.41	0.33	0.27
swbyw	2.27	2.17	2.06	1.56	1.45	1.34	1.23	1.11	0.58	0 48	0.40
w s w	3.21	3.08	2.55	2.41	2.27	2.13	1.58	1.42	1.25	1.11	0.59
w by s	4.53	4.17	4.01	3.44	3.27	3.10	2.51	2.31	2.10	1.51	1.35
Weſt	6.00	5.43	5.25	5.07	4.49	4.30	4.09	3.48	3. 4	3.02	2.44
w by n					6 21	6.03	5.45	5.25	5.03	4.45	4.29
w n w									6.42	6.28	6.17
☉ ſet	6.00	6.06	6.12	6.18	6.23	6.29	6.36	6.42	6 48	6.54	6.58
Sun's Ampl.	d m 0.00	d m 2 53	d m 5 46	d m 8.40	d m 11.34	d m 14.28	d m 17.23	d m 20.18	d m 23.16	d m 25.38	d m 27.25

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.40
s s w	0.47	0.50	0.54	0.57	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.22
swbys	1.14	1.19	1.25	1.30	1 36	1.42	1.48	1.54	2.00	2.05	2.09
s w	1.46	1.54	2.02	2 10	2.18	2 26	2.34	2.43	2.50	2.59	3.05
swbyw	2.27	2.38	2.48	2.58	3.09	3.20	3.32	4.44	3.56	4 06	4.14
w s w	3.21	3.35	3.48	4.02	4.16	4.30	4 45	5.01			
w by s	4.33	4.49	5.05	5.22	5.39						
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.37	5.31	5.24	5.18	5.12	5.06	5.02

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 31 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29 m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07
s s w	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.13
sw by s	1.16	1.11	1.05	1.00	0.54	0.48	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.21
s w	1.49	1.41	1.34	1.26	1.18	1.10	1.02	0.53	0.45	0.37	0.32
sw b w	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.49	1.38	1.27	1.16	1.04	0.54	0.46
w s w	3.25	3.12	2.59	2.45	2.32	2.18	2.03	1.48	1.32	1.18	1.07
w by s	4.36	4.20	4.04	3.48	3.32	3.15	2.57	2.38	2.18	2.00	1.46
Weſt	6.00	5.43	5.26	5.09	4.52	4.33	4.14	3.53	3.31	3.11	2.55
w by n					6.21	6.04	5.40	5.27	5.07	4.49	4.35
w n w									6.43	5.29	5.18
☉ ſet	6.00	6.06	6.12	6.18	6.24	6.31	6.37	6.44	6.51	6.56	7.01
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	2.55	5.50	8.46	11,41	14.37	17,34	20.31	23.31	25,55	27.43

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.2	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40
s s w	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.59	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.17	1.20	1.23
swby s	1.16	1.21	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.49	1.55	2.01	2.07	2.11
s w	1.49	1.57	2.04	2.12	2.20	2.28	2.36	2.45	2.52	3.01	3.06
swb w	2.30	2.41	2.51	3.01	3.12	3.33	3.34	3.45	3.57	4.07	4.15
w s w	3.25	3.38	3.51	4.04	4.18	4.32	4.46	5.01			
w by s	4.30	4.50	5.07	5.23							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.29	5.23	5.16	5.09	5.04	4.59

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 32 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.07
s s w	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.18	0 15
sw by s	1.18	1.13	1.07	1.02	0 56	0.51	0.45	0.39	0.33	0.28	0 24
s w	1.52	1.44	1.37	1.29	1.22	1.14	1 05	0.57	0.49	0.41	0.36
sw b w	2.34	2.24	2.14	2.04	1.54	1.43	1.32	1.21	1.09	0.59	0.51
w s w	3.28	3.15	3.03	2.50	2.37	2.23	2.09	1.54	1.39	1.25	1.15
w by s	4.38	4.23	4.08	3.52	3.37	3.20	3.03	2.45	2 26	2.09	1.55
Weſt	6.00	5.44	5 28	5.11	4.55	4.37	4.29	3.59	3.38	3.19	3 04
w by n					6.21	6.05	5.48	5.30	5.10	4.53	4 39
w n w									6.43	6.30	6.19
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.06	6.13	6.19	6.25	6.32	6.39	6.46	6.53	6.58	7 03
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	2 57	5 54	8.51	11.48	14.47	17.46	20.45	23.47	26.13	28.3

South Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41
s s w	0.50	0.53	0.56	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.24
sw by s	1.18	1.23	1.29	1.34	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.57	2.03	2.08	2.12
s w	1.52	1.59	2.07	2.14	2.22	2.30	2.38	2.47	2.53	3.02	3.08
swbyw	2.34	2.44	2 54	3.04	3.14	3.25	3.35	3.47	3.59	4.08	4.16
w s w	3.28	3.41	3.53	4.06	4.19	4.33	4.47	5.02			
w by s	4.38	4.53	5.08	5.23							
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.54	5.47	5 41	5.35	5.28	5.21	5.14	5.07	5.02	4.57

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 33 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.25	0.23	0 21	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.15	0 13	0 11	0 09	0.08
s s w	0.51	0.47	0.44	0 41	0.37	0.34	0.30	0 27	0.23	0.19	0.17
sw by s	1.20	1.15	1.09	1.04	0.59	0 53	0.48	0.42	0.36	0.31	0.27
s w	1.54	1.47	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.17	1.09	1.01	0.53	0.46	0 40
swbyw	2.37	2,27	2,17	2.07	1.57	1.47	1.36	1.25	1.14	1.04	0.57
w s w	3.31	3.19	3.06	2.54	2 41	2.28	2 14	2.00	1.45	1.32	1.22
w by s	4.40	4.25	4.11	3.56	3 41	3.25	3 09	2.51	2.33	2.17	2.04
Weſt	6.00	5.45	5.29	5.13	4.57	4.40	4.23	4.04	3.44	3.26	3.12
w by n					6.21	6.05	5.49	5.32	5.13	4.57	4.44
w n w									6.43	6.30	6.20
☉ ſet	6.00	6.07	6.13	6.20	6 26	6.33	6.40	6.47	6.55	7.01	7.06
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	00.0	2.59	5.58	8.57	11.55	14.57	17.58	21 0	24 4	26.32	28.23

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.30	0 31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.41
s s w	0.51	0.54	0.58	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.25
sw by s	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.36	1.41	1.47	1.52	1.58	2.04	2.09	2.13
s w	1.54	2.02	2 09	2.17	2.24	2.32	2.40	2.48	2.55	3.04	3.10
swbyw	2.37	2.46	2 56	3.06	3.16	3.27	3.37	3.48	4.00	4.09	4.17
w s w	3.31	3.43	3.56	4.08	4.21	4.34	4.48	5.02			
w by s	4 40	4.54	5.09	5 24							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.53	5.47	5.40	5.34	5.27	5.20	5.13	5.05	4.59	4.54

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 34 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09
s s w	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.19
sw by s	1.22	1.17	1.12	1.07	1 01	0.56	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.34	0 30
s w	1.57	1.50	1.42	1.35	1.98	1.20	1.12	1.04	0 56	0.49	0.44
swbyw	2.40	2.30	2.21	2.11	2.01	1.51	1.41	1.30	1.19	1.09	1.02
w s w	3.34	3.22	3.10	2.58	2.45	2.33	2.19	2 06	1.51	1.39	1.29
w by s	4.42	4.28	4.14	3.59	3.45	3.30	3.14	2.57	2.40	2 24	2.12
Weſt	6.00	5.45	5.30	5.15	5.00	4.43	4.26	4.09	3.49	3.33	3.19
w byn					6.21	6.06	5.50	5.34	5.16	5.01	4.49
w n w									6.43	6.31	6.21
☉ ſet	6.00	6.07	6.14	6.20	6.27	6.34	6.42	6.49	6.57	7.03	7.08
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.01	6.02	9.03	12 3	15.8	18.11	21.16	24.22	21.52	28.45

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.25	0.27	0.29	0 30	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.42
s s w	0.52	0.55	0.59	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.23	1.26
s w bys	1.22	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.43	1.48	1.54	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.14
s w	1.57	2.04	2.11	2.19	2.26	2.34	2.42	2.50	2.57	3.05	3.00
swbyw	2.40	2.49	2.59	3.09	3.18	3.28	3.39	3.50	4.01	4.10	4.18
w s w	3.34	3.46	3.58	4.10	4.22	4.35	4.48	5.02			
w by s	4.42	4.56	5.10	5.24							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ **ſet**	6.00	5.53	5.46	5.40	5.33	5.26	5.18	5.11	5.03	4.57	4.52

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 35 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.10
s s w	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.40	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20
w by s	1.24	1.19	1.14	1.09	1.03	0.58	0.52	0.47	0.41	0.36	0.32
s w	1.59	1.52	1.45	1.38	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.08	0.59	0.53	0.47
wbyw	2.43	2.33	2.24	2.14	2.05	1.55	1.45	1.34	1.23	1.14	1.07
w s w	3.37	3.25	3.13	3.02	2.50	2.37	2.24	2.11	1.57	1.45	1.36
w by s	4.43	4.30	4.16	4.03	3.48	3.34	3.19	3.03	2.46	2.31	2.20
Weſt	5.00	5.46	5.31	5.17	5.02	4.46	4.30	4.13	3.55	3.39	3.26
w by n					6.21	6.07	5.52	5.36	5.19	5.04	4.53
w n w									6.44	6.32	6.22
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.07	6.14	6 21	6.28	6.35	6.43	6.51	6.59	7.06	7.11
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl	0.00	3.03	6.06	9.10	12.12	15.19	18.25	21.32	24.41	27.13	29.8

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42
s s w	0.53	0.57	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.27
w by s	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.45	1.50	1.55	2.01	2.07	2.12	2.15
s w	1.59	2.06	2.14	2.21	2.28	2.36	2.43	2.51	2.59	3.06	3.11
wbyw	2.43	2.52	3.01	3.11	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.51	4.02	4.11	4.18
w s w	3.37	3.48	4.00	4.12	4.24	4.36	4.49	5.02			
wby s	4.43	4.57	5.11	5.24							
Weſt	6 00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.53	5.46	5.39	5.32	5.25	5.17	5.09	5.01	4.54	4.49

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 36 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11
s s w	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.22
s w by s	1.26	1.21	1.16	1.11	1.05	1.00	0.55	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.35
s w	2.02	1.55	1.48	1.41	1.34	1.26	1.19	1.11	1.03	0.56	0.51
swbyw	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.18	2.08	1.59	1.49	1.39	1.28	1.19	1.12
w s w	3.39	3.28	3.17	3.05	2.53	2.41	2.29	2.16	2.03	1.51	1.42
w by s	4.45	4.32	4.19	4.06	3.52	3.38	3.23	3.08	2.52	2.38	2.27
Weſt	6.00	5.46	5.32	5.18	5.04	4.49	4.33	4.17	4.00	3.45	3.33
w by n					6.22	6.08	5.53	5.38	5.22	5.08	4.57
w n w									6.44	6.33	6.24
☉ ſet	6.00	6.07	6.15	6.22	6.29	6.37	6.45	6.53	7.01	7.08	7.14
Sun s	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Amp.	0.00	3.16	6.11	9 17	12.24	15.31	18 40	21.49	25.0	27.35	29 13

South Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43
s s w	0.55	0.58	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.22	1.25	1.27
sw by s	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.57	2.02	2.08	2.13	2.16
s w	2.02	2.09	2.16	2.23	2.30	2.37	2.45	2.53	3.01	3.07	3.12
swbyw	2.45	2 54	3.04	3.13	3.22	3.32	3.42	3.52	4.03	4.12	4.18
w s w	3.39	3.51	4.02	4.13	4.25	4.37	4.49	5.02			
w by s	4.45	4.58	5.11	5.25							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.53	5.45	5.38	5.31	5.23	5.15	5.07	4.59	4.52	4.46

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 37 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

eg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
in.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
oint	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
outh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.12
s s w	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.29	0.26	0.24
w by s	1.28	1.23	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.02	0.57	0.52	0.47	0.41	0.38
s w	2.04	1.57	1.50	1.43	1.36	1.29	1.22	1.14	1.07	1.00	0.55
wbyw	2.48	2.39	2.30	2.21	2.12	2.03	1.53	1.43	1.33	1.24	1.17
w s w	3.42	3.31	3.20	3.09	2.57	2.46	2.34	2.21	2.08	1.57	1.48
by s	4.47	4.34	4.21	4.09	3.56	3.42	3.28	3.13	2.58	2.45	2.34
eſt	6.00	5.47	5.33	5.19	5.06	4.52	4.37	4.21	4.05	3.50	3.39
by n					6.22	6.08	5.54	5.40	5.24	5.11	5.00
n w									6.44	6.33	6.25
☉ ſet	6.00	6.08	6.15	6 23	6.31	6.39	6.47	6.55	7.04	7.11	7.17
un's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
mpl	0 00	3.08	6.16	9.25	12.32	15.44	18.55	22.8	25.21	27.58	29.58

South Declination.

eg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
in.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
oint	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
outh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43
s s w	0.56	0.59	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.28
w by s	1.28	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.47	1.53	1.58	2.04	2.09	2.14	2.17
s w	2.04	2.11	2.18	2.25	2.32	2.39	2.46	2.54	3.02	3.08	3.13
wbyw	2.48	2.57	3.06	3.15	3.24	3.33	3.43	3.53	4.03	4.12	4.19
w s w	3.42	3.53	4.04	4.15	4.26	4.38	4.50	5.02			
wby s	4.47	5.00	5.12	5.25							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.52	5.45	5.37	5.29	5.21	5.13	5.05	4.56	4.49	4.43

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 38 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.31	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.1
s s w	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.2
s w bys	1.29	1.24	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.54	0.49	0.44	0.4
s w	2.06	2.00	1.53	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.25	1.18	1.10	1.04	0.5
swbyw	2.51	2.42	2.33	2.24	2.15	2.06	1.57	1.47	1.37	1.29	1.2
w s w	3.44	3.34	3.23	3.12	3.01	2.50	2.39	2.26	2.13	2.03	1.5
w by s	4.48	4.36	4.24	4.12	4 00	3.46	3.33	3.18	3.03	2.50	2.4
Weſt	6.00	5.47	5 34	5.21	5 08	4.54	4.41	4.25	4.09	3.55	3 4
w by n					6.22	6.09	5.56	5.41	5.26	5.14	5.0
w n w									6.45	6.34	6.2
☉ ſet	6.00	6.08	6.16	6.24	6.32	6.40	6.48	6.57	7.06	7.14	7.1
Sun's Amp.	d m 0.00	d m 3.10	d m 6.21	d m 9 32	d m 12.43	d m 15.56	d m 19.11	d m 22.26	d m 25 43	d m 28.23	d 30 2

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	1
s by w	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.4
s s w	0.57	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.2
sw bys	1.29	1.34	1 39	1.44	1.49	1 54	1.59	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.1
s w	2.06	2.13	2.20	2.27	2.34	2.41	2.48	2.55	3.03	3.09	3.1
swbyw	2.51	2.59	3.08	3.17	3.26	3.35	3.44	3.54	4.04	4.13	4.1
w s w	3.44	3.55	4.06	4.17	4.28	4.39	4.50	5.02			
w by s	4.48	5.00	5.13	5.25							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.52	5.44	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.54	4.46	4.4

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 39 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.17	0 16	0.14	0.13
s s w	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.46	0 43	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.30	0.27
w by s	1.31	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.12	1.07	1.02	0.57	0.51	0.47	0.43
s w	2.09	2.02	1.55	1.49	1 42	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.13	1.07	1.02
wbyw	2.53	2.45	2.36	2.27	2.19	2.10	2.01	1.51	1.41	1.33	1.27
s w	3.47	3.36	3.26	3.15	3.05	2.54	2.42	2.31	2.18	2.08	8.00
by s	4.50	4.38	4.26	4.14	4.02	3.49	3.36	3.23	3.08	2.56	2.47
Weſt	6.00	5.48	5.35	5.22	5.10	4.56	4.43	4.28	4.13	4.00	3.50
by n					6.22	6.10	5.57	5.43	5.29	5.16	5.07
n w									6.45	6.35	6.27
☉ ſet	6.00	6.08	6 16	6.24	6.32	6.41	6.50	5.59	7.09	7.16	7.22
Sun's Ampl.	d m 00.0	d m 3.13	d m 6.26	d m 9.40	d m 12.54	d m 16.10	d m 19.28	d m 22.45	d m 26.06	d m 28.49	d m 30.52

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.29	0.00	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44
s s w	0.58	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.30
w by s	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.56	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.19
s w	2.09	2.15	2.22	2.29	2.35	2.42	2.49	2.57	3.04	3.10	3 15
wbyw	2.53	3.02	3.10	3.19	3.27	3.36	3.46	3.55	4.05	4.13	4.20
s w	3.47	3.57	4.08	4.18	4.29	4.39	4.51	5.03			
by s	4 50	5.02	5.14	5 26							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.52	5.44	5.36	5.28	5.19	5.10	5.01	4.51	4.44	4.38

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 40 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. **Min.**	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14
s s w	1.00	0.57	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.29
sw by s	1.33	1.28	1.24	1 19	1.14	1.09	1.04	0.59	0.54	0.49	0.46
s w	2.11	2 04	1.58	1.51	1.45	1.38	1.31	1.24	1.17	1.11	1.06
swbyw	2.56	2.47	2.39	2.30	2.22	2.14	2.04	1.55	1.46	1.38	1 31
w s w	3.49	3.39	3 29	3.18	3.08	2.58	2.46	2.35	2.23	2.13	2.05
w by s	4.51	4.40	4.28	4.17	4.05	3.53	3.40	3.27	3.13	3.02	2.5
Weſt	6.00	5 48	5.36	5.23	5.11	4.59	4.46	4.32	4 17	4.05	3.55
w by n					6.22	6.11	5.58	5.45	5.31	5.19	5.10
w n w								6.58	6.46	6.36	6.28
☉ ſet	6.00	6.08	6.17	6.25	6 34	6.43	6 52	7.01	7.11	7.19	7.25
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.15	6.32	9.48	13.6	16.24	19.45	23.06	26.30	29.16	31.22

South Declination.

Deg. **Min.**	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.29	0.31	0.32	0 34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.41
s s w	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.30
s w by s	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.47	1.52	1.57	2.02	2.07	2.12	2.17	2.20
s w	2.11	2.17	2.24	2 31	2.37	2.44	2.51	2.58	3.05	3.14	3.16
swbyw	2.56	3.04	3.12	3.21	3.29	3.38	3.47	3.56	4.06	4.14	4.20
w s w	3.49	3.59	4.09	4.19	4.30	4.40	4.51	5.03			
w by s	4.51	5.03	5.14	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.52	5.43	5.35	5.26	5.17	5.08	4.59	4.49	4.41	4.35

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 41 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15
s s w	1.01	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.46	0 42	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.31
swbys	1.35	1.30	1.25	1.21	1.16	1.11	1.06	1.01	0.56	0.52	0.48
s w	2.13	2 07	2.00	1.54	1.48	1.41	1.34	1.27	1.20	1.14	1.09
swbyw	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.33	2.25	2.17	2.08	1.59	1.50	1.42	1.36
w s w	3 51	3.41	3.31	3 21	3.11	3.01	2 50	2.39	2.28	2.18	2.11
w by s	4.53	4.42	4 30	4.19	4.08	4.57	3.44	3.31	3.18	3.07	2.58
West	6.00	5 48	5.36	5.25	5.13	5.01	4.48	4.35	4.21	4.09	4.00
w by n					6.23	6.12	5.59	5.46	5.33	5.22	5.13
w n w								6.58	6.46	6.37	6.29
⊙ set	6.00	6.06	6.17	6.26	6.35	6.44	6.54	7.04	7.14	7.22	7.29
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	m d	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3 18	6 38	9 57	13.18	16.40	20.4	23.29	26.56	29.45	31.54

South Declination

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	12	12
s by w	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.45
s s w	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.31
swby s	1.35	1.39	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.58	2.03	2.08	2.13	2.18	2.21
s w	2.13	2.19	2.26	2 32	1.39	2.45	2.52	2.59	3.06	3.12	3.17
swbyw	2.58	3.06	3.14	3.22	3.31	3.39	3.48	3.57	4.06	4.14	4.20
w s w	3.51	4 01	4.11	4 21	4 30	4.40	4.51	5.03			
w by s	4 53	5.04	5.15	5.26							
West	6.00										
⊙ set	6.00	5.51	5.43	5.34	5.25	5.16	5 06	4.56	4.46	4.38	4.31

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 42 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.16
s s w	1.02	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.37	0.34	0.32
sw by s	1.36	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.18	1.13	1.09	1.04	0.58	0.54	0.51
s w	2.15	2.09	2.03	1.56	1.50	1.44	1.37	1.30	1.23	1.17	1.13
sw b w	3.00	2.52	2.44	2.36	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.54	1.46	1.40
w s w	3.53	3.43	3.34	3.24	3.15	3.05	2.54	2.44	2.33	2.23	2.16
w by s	4.54	4.43	4.32	4.21	4.10	4.00	3.48	3.36	3.23	3.12	3.03
Weſt	6.00	5.49	5.37	5.26	5.15	5.03	4.51	4.39	4.24	4.13	4.04
w by n					6.23	6.12	6.00	5.48	5.38	5.24	5.16
w n. w								6.58	6.47	6.37	6.30
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.09	6.18	6.27	6.37	6.46	6.50	7.06	7.17	7.25	7.32
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.21	6.44	10.6	13.31	16.56	20.23	23.52	27.24	30.16	32.28

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45
s s w	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.27	1.30	1.32
sw by s	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.50	1.55	1.59	2.04	2.09	2.14	2.19	2.22
s w	2.15	2.21	2.28	2.34	2.40	2.46	2.53	3.00	3.07	3.13	3.17
swbyw	3.00	3.08	3.16	3.24	3.32	3.40	3.49	3.57	4.07	4.14	4.20
w s w	3.53	4.02	4.12	4.22	4.31	4.41	4.52				
w by s	4.54	5.04	5.15	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.51	5.42	5.33	5.23	5.14	3.04	4.54	4.43	4.35	4.28

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 43 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17
s s w	1.03	1.00	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.34
swbys	1.38	1.34	1.29	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.11	1.06	1.01	0.57	0.53
s w	2.17	2.11	2.05	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.40	1.33	1.26	1.20	1.16
swbyw	3.02	2.55	2.47	2.39	2.31	2.23	2.15	2.07	1.58	1.50	1.44
w s w	3.55	3.40	3.36	3.27	3.18	3.08	2.58	2.48	2.37	2.28	2.21
w by s	4.55	4.45	4.31	4.23	4.13	4.03	3.52	3.40	3.27	3.17	3.09
West	6.00	5.49	5.38	5.27	5.16	5.05	4.53	4.41	4.27	4.17	4.09
w by n					6.23	6.13	6.01	5.50	5.37	5.27	5.19
w n w								6.58	6.47	6.38	6.31
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.09	6.19	6.28	6.38	6.48	6.58	7.09	7.19	7.28	7.36
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	m d	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.25	6.51	10.17	13.44	17.13	20.43	24.16	27.53	30.48	33.03

South Declination

Deg	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45
s s w	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.32
swby s	1.38	1.42	1.47	1.52	1.56	2.01	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.19	2.23
s w	2.17	2.23	2.29	2.36	2.42	2.48	2.54	3.01	3.08	3.14	3.18
swbyw	3.02	3.10	3.18	3.26	3.33	3.41	3.50	3.58	4.07	4.14	4.20
w s w	3.55	4.04	4.14	4.23	4.32	4.42	4.52				
w by s	4.55	5.05	5.16	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.51	5.41	5.32	5.22	5.12	5.02	4.51	4.41	4.32	4.2

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 44 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17
s s w	1.04	1.01	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.36
sw by s	1.40	1.35	1.31	1.27	1.22	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.03	0.59	0.56
s w	2.19	2.13	2.07	2.01	1.55	1.49	1.43	1.36	1.29	1.24	1.20
sw b w	3.04	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.34	2.26	2.18	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.49
w s w	3.57	3.48	3.38	3.29	3.21	3.12	3.02	2.52	2.41	2.33	2.26
w by s	4.56	4.46	4.36	4.26	4.16	4.05	3.54	3.43	3.31	3.21	3.13
Weſt	6.00	5.50	5.39	5.28	5.18	5.07	4.56	4.44	4.31	4.21	4.13
w by n					6.23	6.13	6.02	5.51	5.39	5.29	5.21
w n w								6.59	6.48	6.39	6.32
☉ ſet	6.00	6.10	6.19	6.29	6.39	6.49	7.00	7.11	7.22	7.31	7.39
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.28	6.58	10.27	13.58	17.30	21.5	24.42	28.23	31.22	23.40

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.46
s s w	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.33
sw by s	1.40	1.44	1.48	1.53	1.57	2.02	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.20	2.23
s w	2.19	2.25	2.31	2.37	2.43	2.49	2.56	3.02	3.09	3.14	3.19
swbyw	3.04	3.12	3.19	3.27	3.35	3.42	3.51	3.59	4.08	4.15	4.20
w s w	3.57	4.06	4.15	4.24	4.33	4.42	4.52				
w by s	4.56	5.06	5.16	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.50	5.41	5.31	5.21	5.11	5.00	4.49	4.38	4.29	4.21

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 45 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29 m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.18
s s w	1.05	1.03	1.00	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.39	0.37
sw by s	1.41	1.37	1.33	1.28	1.24	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.01	0.58
s w	2.21	2.15	2.09	2.03	1.58	1.52	1.45	1.39	1.33	1.27	1.23
sw b w	3.06	2.59	2.52	2.45	2.37	2.29	2.22	2.13	2.05	1.58	1.53
w s w	3.59	3.50	3.41	3.32	3.23	3.14	3.05	2.55	2.45	2.37	2.36
w by s	4.57	4.47	4.38	4.28	4.18	4.08	3.57	3.46	3.35	3.26	3.18
Weſt	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.19	5.09	4.58	4.46	4.35	4.25	4.17
w by n					6.24	6.14	6.03	5.52	5.41	5.31	5.24
w n w								6.59	6.48	6.40	6.33
nwbw											7.40
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.41	6.51	7.02	7.13	7.25	7.35	7.43
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.32	7.05	10.38	14,13	17,49	21,28	25.9	58,56	31,58	34.20

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46
s s w	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.33
swby s	1.41	1.45	1.50	1.54	1.58	2.03	2.07	2.12	2.17	2.21	2.24
s w	2.21	2.27	2.33	2.39	2.44	2.51	2.57	3.03	3.10	3.15	3.19
swb w	3.06	3.14	3.21	3.28	3.36	3.44	3.51	4.00	4.08	4.15	
w s w	3.59	4.07	4.16	4.25	4.34	4.43	4.52				
w by s	4.57	5.07	5.17	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.19	5.09	4.58	4.47	4.35	4.25	4.17

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 46 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.33	0 31	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19
s s w	1.06	1.04	1.01	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.43	0.41	0 39
s w by	1.43	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.26	1.21	1.17	1.12	1.08	1.04	1 01
s w	2.23	2.17	2.11	2.06	2.00	1.54	1.48	1.42	1.36	1.30	1.26
swbyw	3.08	3.01	2.54	2.47	2.40	2.32	2.25	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.57
w s w	4.00	3.52	3.43	3.35	3.26	3.17	3.08	2.59	2.49	2.41	2.35
w by s	5.58	4.49	4.39	4.30	4.20	4.11	4.00	3.50	3 39	3.30	3.23
Weſt	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.11	5.00	4.49	4.38	4.28	4.21
w by n					6 24	6.14	6.04	5.54	5.43	5 33	5.2
w n w								6.59	6 49	6.41	6.34
nwbw											7.40
☉ ſet	6.00	6.10	6.21	6.31	6.42	6 53	7 04	7.16	7.29	7.39	7 47
Sun's Ampl.	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
	0.00	2.36	7.12	10.50	14.28	18.9	21.52	25.39	29.31	32.37	35.3

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46
s s w	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.34
swbys	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.55	2.00	2.04	2.08	2.13	2.18	2.22	2.25
s w	2.23	2.29	2.34	2.40	2.46	2.52	2.58	3.04	3.10	3.16	3.20
swbyw	3.08	3.16	3.23	3.30	3.37	3.45	3.52	4.00	4.08	4.15	
w s w	4.00	4.09	4.17	4.26	4.34	4.43					
w by s	4.58	5.08	5.17	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.50	5.39	5.29	5.18	5.07	4.56	4.44	4.31	4.21	4.13

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 47 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29 m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0 33	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20
s s w	1.07	1.05	1.02	0.59	0.56	0.54	0.5	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.40
sw by s	1.44	1.40	1.36	1.32	1.28	1.23	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.06	1.03
s w	2.25	2.19	2.14	2 08	2.02	1.57	1 51	1.45	1.39	1.33	1.29
sw b w	3.10	3.03	2.56	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.13	2.06	2.01
w s w	4 02	3.54	3.46	3.37	3.29	3.20	3 12	3.03	2.53	2.45	2.39
w by s	4.59	4.50	4.41	4 32	4.23	4 13	4.03	3.53	3.43	3.34	3.27
Weſt	6.00	5.51	5.41	5.32	5.22	5.12	5.02	4.52	4.41	4.31	4.24
w by n				6 34	6.25	6.15	6.05	5.55	5.44	5.36	5.29
w n w							7.08	6.59	6.49	6.41	6.35
nwbw											7.40
☉ ſet	6.00	6.11	6.22	6.33	6.43	6.55	7.07	7 20	7 32	7.43	7.51
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.40	7.20	11.2	14,44	18.30	22,18	26.10	30.7	33,18	35.48

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46
s s w	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.34
sw by s	1.44	1.48	1.52	1.57	2.01	2.05	2.09	2.14	2.18	2.22	2.25
s w	2.25	2.30	2.36	2.41	2.47	2.53	2.59	3.05	3.11	3.16	3.20
swb w	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.53	4.00	4.08	4.15	
w s w	4.02	4.10	4.18	4.26	4.55	4.43					
w by s	4.59	5.08	5.17								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.49	5.38	5.27	5.17	5.05	4.53	4.40	4.28	4.13	4.09

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 48 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21
s s w	1.08	1.06	1.03	1.00	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.44	0 42
s w by s	1.46	1 42	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.12	1.08	1 05
s w	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.10	2 05	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.41	1.36	1.3
swbyw	3.12	3.06	2.59	2.52	2.46	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.09	2 0
w s w	4.03	3.56	3.48	3.40	3.32	3.23	3.15	3.06	2.57	2.49	2.43
w by s	5.00	4.51	4 43	4.34	4.25	4.16	4.06	3.56	3.46	3.38	3.31
Weſt	6.00	5.51	5.42	5.33	5.25	5.14	5.04	4.54	4.43	4.35	4 28
w by n				6.34	6 25	6.16	6.06	5.56	5.46	5 38	5 31
w n w							7.08	6.59	6.50	6.42	6.36
nwbw										7.45	7.40
☉ ſet	6.00	6.11	6.22	6.33	6.45	6.57	7 09	7.22	7 35	7.47	7.56
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3 44	7 29	11.15	15.2	18.52	22.45	26.43	30.45	34.3	30.35

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47
s s w	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.35
swbys	1.46	1.50	1.54	1.58	2.02	2.06	2.10	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.2
s w	2 27	2.32	2.37	2.43	2.48	2.54	3.00	3.05	3.12	3.17	3.21
swbyw	3.12	3.19	3.26	3.32	3.39	3.45	3.53	4.01	4.09		
w s w	4.03	4.11	4.19	4.27	4.35	4.44					
w by s	5.00	5.09	5.17	5.26							
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.49	5.38	5.27	5.15	5.03	4.51	4.38	4.25	4.13	4.04

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 49 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.21
s s w	1.09	1.07	1.04	1.02	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.43
sw by s	1.47	1.43	1.39	1.35	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.19	1.14	1.11	1.08
s w	2.28	2.23	2.18	2.12	2.07	2.01	1.56	1.50	1.44	1.39	1.35
swbyw	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.54	2.48	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.13	2.08
w s w	4.05	3.57	3.50	3.42	3.34	3.26	3.18	3.09	3.00	2.53	2.47
w by s	5.01	4 53	4.44	4.36	4.27	4.18	4.09	4.00	3.50	3.42	3.35
Weſt	6.00	5.51	5.42	5.34	5.25	5.16	5.06	4.56	4.46	4.38	4.31
w by n				6 34	6.25	6.16	6.07	5.58	5.48	5.40	5.33
w n w							7.08	7.00	6.51	6.43	6.38
nwbw										7.45	7.40
☉ ſet	6.00	6.11	6.23	6.34	6.47	6.59	7.12	7.25	7.39	7.51	8.00
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl	0.00	3.18	7.38	11.28	15.21	19.15	23.14	27.17	31.25	34.48	37.26

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47
s s w	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.35
sw by s	1.47	1.51	1.55	1.59	2.03	2.07	2.11	2.15	2.20	2.23	2.26
s w	2.28	2.33	2.39	2.44	2.49	2.55	3.00	3.06	3.12	3.17	3.21
swbyw	3.14	3.20	3.27	3.34	3.40	3.47	3.54	4.01	4.09		
w s w	4.05	4.13	4.20	4.28	4.36	4.44					
wby s	5.01	5.09	5.18								
Weſt	6 00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.49	5.37	5.26	5.13	5.01	4.48	4.35	4.21	4.09	4.00

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 50 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22
s s w	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.03	1 00	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.47	0.45
sw by s	1.48	1.45	1.41	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.25	1.21	1.16	1.13	1.10
s w	2.30	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.09	2.04	1.58	1.53	1.47	1.42	1.38
swbyw	3.16	3.09	3.03	2.56	2.50	2.43	2.36	2.30	2.23	2 16	2.12
w s w	4.06	3.59	3.51	3.44	3.36	3.29	3.21	3.13	3 04	2 57	2.51
w by s	5.02	4.54	4.45	4.37	4.29	4.20	4 12	4.03	3.53	3.45	3.39
Weſt	6.00	5 52	5.43	5.34	5.26	5.17	5.08	4.59	4.49	4.41	4.34
w byn				6.34	6.25	6.17	6.08	5.59	5.49	5.42	5.36
w n w							7.08	7.00	6.51	6.44	6.38
nwbw										7.45	7.41
☉ ſet	6.00	6.12	6.24	6.36	6.49	7.01	7.14	7.28	7.43	7.55	8.05
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	3.53	7 48	11.42	15.40	19.40	23.45	27.53	32.8	35.37	38.20

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47
s s w	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.36
s w by s	1.48	1.52	1.56	2.00	2.04	2.08	2.12	2.16	2.20	2.24	2.27
s w	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.56	3.01	3.07	3.13	3.17	3.21
swbyw	3.16	3.22	3.28	3.35	3.41	3.48	3.55	4.02	4.09		
w s w	4.06	4.14	4 21	4.29	4.36	4.44					
w by s	5.02	5.10	5.18								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.48	5.36	5.24	5.11	4.59	4.46	4.32	4.17	4.05	3.55

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 51 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.23
s s w	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.01	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.47
sw by s	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.31	1,27	1.23	1.19	1.15	1.12
s w	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.16	2.11	2.06	1.01	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.41
swbyw	3.17	3.11	3.05	2.59	2.52	2.46	2.39	2.33	2.26	2.20	2.15
w s w	4.08	4.01	3.53	3.46	3.39	3.31	3.24	3.16	3.08	3.01	2.55
w by s	5.03	4.55	4.47	4.39	4.31	4 22	4.14	4.05	3.56	3.49	3.43
Weſt	6.00	5.52	5.44	5.35	5.27	5.18	5.10	5.01	4.52	4.44	4.37
w by n				6 34	6.26	6.17	6.09	5.00	5.51	5.44	5.38
w n w							7.08	7.00	6.52	6.45	6.40
nwbw										7.45	7.41
☉ ſet	6.00	6.12	6.25	6.38	6.50	7.03	7.17	7.32	7.47	8.00	8.10
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl	0.00	3.58	7.58	11.57	16.[illegible]	20.8	24.18	28.33	32.34	36.30	39.19

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.48
s s w	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.36
sw by s	1.50	1.53	1.57	2.01	2.05	2.09	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.24	2.27
s w	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.52	2.57	3.02	3.07	3.13	3.18	3.21
swbyw	3.17	3.23	3.30	3.36	3.42	3.49	3.55	4.02	4.09		
w s w	4.08	4.15	4.22	4.29	4.37	4.44					
wby s	5.03	5.10	5.18								
Weſt	6 00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.48	5.35	5.22	5.10	4.57	4.43	4.28	4.13	4.00	3.50

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 52 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 29
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.2
s s w	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.00	0.57	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.4
sw by s	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.29	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.1
s w	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.18	2.13	2.08	2.03	1.58	1.52	1.48	1.1
swbyw	3.19	3.13	3.07	3.01	2.55	2.48	2.42	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.1
w s w	4.09	4.02	3.55	3.48	3.41	3.34	3.26	3.19	3.11	3.04	2.5
w by s	5.03	4.56	4.48	4.40	4.33	4.25	4.16	4.08	3.59	3.52	3.4
Weſt	6.00	5.52	5.44	5.36	5.28	5.20	5.12	5.03	4.54	4.46	4.4
w byn				6.34	6.26	6.18	6.10	6.01	5.53	5.45	5.4
w n w							7.08	7.00	6.53	6.46	6.41
nwbw										7.45	7.41
☉ ſet	6.00	6.13	6.26	6.39	6.52	7.06	7.20	7.35	7.51	8.05	8.[illegible]
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d
Ampl.	0.00	4.03	8.08	12.13	16.23	20.35	24.52	29.14	33.44	37.27	40.2

South Declination.

Deg Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.4
s s w	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.37
s w bys	1.51	1.55	1.58	2.02	2.06	2.10	2.13	2.17	2.22	2.25	2.2
s w	2.33	2.38	2.43	2.48	2.53	2.58	3.03	3.08	3.13	3.18	3.2
swbyw	3.19	3.25	3.31	3.37	3.43	3.49	3.56	4.02	4.10		
w s w	4.09	4.16	4.23	4.30	4.37	4.44					
w by s	5.03	5.11	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.47	5.34	5.21	5.08	4.54	4.40	4.25	4.09	3.55	3.44

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 53 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.29	0 28	0.26	0.25	0.24
s s w	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.06	1 04	1.01	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.50
w by s	1.52	1.49	1.45	1.41	1 38	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.23	1.19	1.17
s w	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.00	1.55	1 51	1.47
swbyw	3.20	3.15	3.09	3.03	2.57	2.51	2.45	2.38	2.32	2.26	2.22
w s w	4.10	4.04	3.57	3.50	3.43	3.36	3.29	3.22	3.14	3.08	3.03
w by s	5.04	4 57	4.49	4 42	4 34	4.27	4.19	4.11	4.02	3.55	3.50
Weſt	6.00	5.52	5.45	5.37	5.29	5.22	5.13	5.05	4.56	4 49	4.43
w by n				6.34	6.26	6.19	6.11	6.03	5.54	5 47	5.42
w n w							7.08	7.01	6.53	6.47	6.42
nwbw									7.51	7.46	7.42
☉ ſet	6.00	6.14	6.27	6.41	6.54	7.08	7.23	7.39	7.56	8.10	8.21
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	00.0	4.09	8.19	12.31	16.46	12.5	25.28	29.59	34.39	38.29	41 29

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0 41	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48
s s w	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.37
sw by s	1.52	1.56	2.00	2.03	2.07	2.10	2.14	2.18	2.22	2.25	2.28
s w	2.34	2.39	2.44	2.49	2.54	2.58	3.03	3 09	3.14	3.18	3.22
swbyw	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.38	3.44	3.50	3.56	4.12			
w s w	4 10	4.17	4.24	4.30	4.37	4.44					
w by s	5.04	5.11	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.46	5.33	5.19	5.06	4.52	4.37	4.21	4.04	3.50	3.39

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 54 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.2
s s w	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.51
s w by s	1.54	1.50	1.47	1.43	1.40	1.3[illegible]	1.32	1.29	1.25	1.22	1.19
s w	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.03	1.57	1.53	1.50
swbyw	3.22	3.16	3.11	3.05	2.59	2.53	2.47	2.41	2.35	2.29	2.25
w s w	4.12	4.05	3.59	3.52	3.45	3.39	3.32	3.24	3.17	3.11	3.06
w by s	5.05	4.58	4.51	4.43	4.36	4.29	4.21	4.13	4.05	3.58	3.53
Weſt	6.00	5.53	5.45	5.38	5.31	5.23	5.15	5.07	4.59	4.52	4.46
w by n				6.34	6.27	6.19	6.12	6.04	5.56	5.49	5.44
w n w							7.09	7.01	6.54	6.48	6.43
nwbw									7.51	7.46	7.42
☉ ſet	6.00	6.14	6.28	6.42	6.56	7.11	7.27	7.43	8.00	8.15	8.27
Sun's Amp.	d m 0.00	d m 4.15	d m 8.31	d m 12.49	d m 17.11	d m 21.36	d m 25.7	d m 30.46	d m 35.35	d m 39.26	d m 42.46

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48
s s w	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.37
sw bys	1.54	1.57	2.01	2.04	2.08	2.11	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.26	2.28
s w	2.36	2.41	2.45	2.50	2.54	2.59	3.04	3.09	3.15	3.19	3.22
swbyw	3.22	3.27	3.33	3.39	3.44	3.50	3.56	4.03			
w s w	4.12	4.18	4.24	4.31	4.38	4.45					
w by s	5.05	5.12	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.46	5.32	5.18	5.04	4.49	4.33	4.17	4.00	3.45	3.33

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 55 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.37	0.36	0.35	0 34	0.33	0 31	0.30	0 29	0.28	0.27	0.26
s s w	1.15	1.13	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.03	1.01	0.59	0.56	0.54	0.52
w by s	1.55	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.41	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.27	1.23	1.21
s w	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.14	2.10	2 05	2 00	1 55	1.52
wbyw	3.23	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.56	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.33	2.29
w s w	4.13	4.06	4.00	3.54	3.47	3.41	3.34	3.27	3.20	3.14	3.10
by s	5.05	4 59	4.52	4.45	4 38	4.31	4.23	4.16	4.08	4.02	3.56
Weſt	6.00	5.53	5.46	5.39	5.32	5.24	5.17	5.09	5.01	4.54	4.49
by n				6.34	6.27	6.20	6.13	6.05	5.57	5 51	5.46
n w							7.09	7.02	6.55	6.49	5.44
wbw									7.51	7.46	7.42
☉ ſet	6.00	6.14	6.29	6.43	6.58	7.14	7.30	7.47	8.05	8.21	8.33
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	00.0	4.21	8 44	13.9	17.37	22.10	26.49	31.37	36.36	40.47	14.0

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0 42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48
s s w	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.34	1.36	1.38
w by s	1.55	1.58	2.01	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.23	2.26	2.29
s w	2.37	2.42	2 46	2.51	2.55	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.19	3.22
wbyw	3.23	3.29	3 34	3.40	3.45	3.51	3 57	4.03			
w s w	4.13	4.19	4.25	4.32	4.38	4.45					
by s	5.05	5.12	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.46	5.31	5.17	5.02	4.46	4.30	4.13	3 55	3.39	3.30

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 56 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.2
s s w	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.57	0.55	0.5
s w by s	1.56	1.53	1.49	1.46	1.43	1.39	1.36	1.32	1.28	1.26	1.2
s w	2.39	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.21	2.16	2.12	2.07	2.02	1.59	1.5
swbyw	3.25	3.19	3.14	3.09	3.03	2.58	2.52	2.46	2.40	2.36	2.32
w s w	4.14	4.08	4.02	3.56	3.50	3.43	3.37	3.30	3.23	3.17	3.13
w by s	5.06	5.00	4.53	4.46	4.40	4.33	4.26	4.18	4.11	4.05	4.00
Weſt	6.00	5.53	5.46	5.39	5.32	5.26	5.18	5.11	5.03	4.57	4.52
w by n				6.34	6.28	6.21	6.14	6.06	5.59	5.53	5.48
w n w						7.15	7.09	7.02	6.55	6.50	6.45
nwbw									7.51	7.46	7.43
☉ ſet	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.16	7.34	7.52	8.10	8.27	8.41
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Amp.	0.00	4.28	8.57	13.29	18.5	22.46	27.34	32.32	37.42	42.4	4527

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.48
s s w	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.38
sw bys	1.56	1.59	2.02	2.06	2.09	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.24	2.26	2.29
s w	2.39	2.43	2.47	2.52	2.56	3.01	3.06	3.10	3.15	3.19	
swbyw	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.46	3.51	3.57	4.03			
w s w	4.14	4.20	4.26	4.32	4.38						
w by s	5.06	5.13	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.45	5.30	5.15	5.00	4.44	4.26	4.08	3.50	3.33	3.19

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 57 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.27
s s w	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.01	0.59	0.57	0.55
w by s	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.41	1.37	1.34	1.30	1.27	1.25
s w	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.58
w b w	3.26	3.21	3.16	3.11	3.05	3.00	2.55	2.49	2.43	2.38	2.35
w s w	4.15	4.09	4.03	3.57	3.51	3.45	3.39	3.33	3.26	3.20	3.16
w by s	5.07	5.00	4.54	4.47	4.41	4.34	4.28	4.21	4.13	4.07	4.03
Weſt	6.00	5.53	5.47	5.40	5.33	5.27	5.20	5.12	5.05	4.59	4.54
w by n				6.34	6.28	6.21	6.14	6.07	6.00	5.54	5.50
w n w						7.15	7.09	7.03	6.56	6.51	6.46
nwbw									7.52	7.47	7.43
n w											8.38
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.16	6.31	6.47	7.03	7.20	7.38	7.56	8.16	8.34	8.48
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Ampl.	0.00	4.35	9.11	13.52	18,33	23,24	28,22	33,31	38,53	43.27	47.2

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12
s by w	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
s s w	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.38
swby s	1.57	2.00	2.03	2.07	2.10	2.13	2.17	2.20	2.24	2.27	2.29
s w	2.40	2.44	2.48	2.53	2.57	3.02	3.06	3.10	3.15	3.19	
swb w	3.26	3.31	3.36	3.41	3.46	3.51	3.57	4.03			
w s w	5.15	4.21	4.26	4.32	4.38						
w by s	5.07	5.13	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.44	6.29	5.13	4.57	4.40	4.22	3.04	3.44	3.26	2.12

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 58 *Degrees.*

North Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28
s s w	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.58	0.57
s w by s	1.58	1.55	1.52	1.49	1.46	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.32	1.29	1.27
s w	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.07	2.04	2.01
swbyw	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.12	3.07	3.02	2.57	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.38
w s w	4.16	4.10	4.05	3.59	3.53	3.47	3.41	3.35	3.29	3.23	3.19
w by s	5.07	5 01	4.55	4.49	4 43	4.36	4.30	4.23	4.16	4.10	4.06
Weſt	6.00	5.54	5 47	5.41	5 34	5.28	5.21	5.14	5.08	5.02	4.57
w by n				6.34	6.28	6.22	5.15	6.08	6.02	5.56	5.51
w n w						7.16	7.10	7.03	6.57	6.52	6.48
nwbw								7.57	7.52	7.47	7.44
n w											8.38
☉ ſet	6.00	6.16	6.32	6.49	7.06	7.24	7.42	8.01	8.22	8.41	8.56
Sun s	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Amp.	0.00	4.43	9.26	14.16	19.7	24.6	29.14	34.34	40.12	44 59	48.46

South Declination.

Deg.	0 d	2 d	5 d	7 d	10 d	12 d	15 d	17 d	20 d	22 d	23 d
Min.		30m		30m		30m		30m			29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	6.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
s s w	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.35	1.37	1.38
sw by s	1.58	2.01	2.04	2.07	2.10	2.14	2.17	2.21	2.24	2.27	2.29
s w	2.41	2.45	2.49	2.53	2.57	3.02	3 06	3 10	3.15	3.19	
swbyw	3.27	3.32	3.37	3.42	3.47	3.52	3.57				
w s w	4.16	4 21	4.27	4.33	4.38						
w by s	5.07	5.13	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6 00	5.44	5.28	5.11	4.54	4.36	4.18	3.59	3.38	3.19	3 04

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 59 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
oint	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
outh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.29
s w	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.01	1.00	0.58
w by s	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.50	1.47	1.44	1.41	1.38	1.34	1.31	1.29
s w	2.42	2.38	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.03
w b w	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.14	3.09	3.04	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.44	2.41
s w	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.01	3.55	3.49	3.43	3.38	3.32	3.26	3.22
by s	5.08	5.02	4.56	4.50	4.44	4.38	4.32	4.25	4.19	4.13	4.09
Weſt	6.00	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.35	5.29	5.23	5.16	5.09	5.04	4.59
by n				6.35	6.29	6.22	6.16	6.10	6.03	5.58	5.53
n w						7.16	7.10	7.04	6.58	6.53	6.49
wbw								7.57	7.52	7.48	7.44
n w										8.42	8.38
☉ set	6.00	6.16	6.33	6.50	7.08	7.27	7.46	8.07	8.29	8.49	9.05
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
mpl.	0.00	4.51	9.43	14.41	19,41	24,51	30,12	35,43	41,37	46.40	50.42

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
oint	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
outh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
by w	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
s w	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.38
wby s	1.59	2.02	2.05	2.08	2.11	2.14	2.18	2.21	2.24	2.27	2.29
s w	2.42	2.46	2.50	2.54	2.58	3.02	3.06	3.11	3.15		
wb w	3.28	3.33	3.38	3.43	3.47	3.52	3.57				
w s w	4.17	4.22	4.28	4.33	4.39						
by s	5.08	5.14	5.19								
Weſt	6.00										
☉ ſet	6.00	5.44	5.27	5.10	4.56	4.33	4.14	3.[illegible]1	3.34	3.11	2.55

A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of 60 Degrees.

North Declination.

Deg. Min	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
s s w	1.19	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.01	1.00
s w by s	2.00	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.33	1.31
s w	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.06
swbyw	3.29	3.25	3.20	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.56	2.51	2.47	2.44
w s w	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.57	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.29	3.25
w by s	5.08	5.03	4.57	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34	4.27	4.21	4.16	4.12
Weſt	6.00	5.51	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.24	5.18	5.11	5.06	5.02
w by n				6.35	6.29	6.23	6.17	6.11	6.04	5.59	5.55
w n w						7.16	7.10	7.04	6.59	6.54	6.50
nwbw								7.57	7.52	7.48	7.45
n w										8.41	8.34
⊙ ſet	6.00	6.17	6.35	6.52	7.11	7.30	7.52	8.13	8.36	8.58	9.11
Sun's	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m	d m
Amp.	0.00	5.00	1.02	15.8	20.18	25.39	31.9	36.58	43.10	48.32	52.51

South Declination.

Deg. Min.	0 d	2 d 30m	5 d	7 d 30m	10 d	12 d 30m	15 d	17 d 30m	20 d	22 d	23 d 29m
Point	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
South	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
s by w	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49
s s w	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.38
sw by s	2.00	2.03	2.06	2.09	2.12	2.15	2.18	2.21	2.24	2.27	2.29
s w	2.44	2.47	2.51	2.55	2.59	3.03	3.07	3.11	3.15		
swbyw	3.29	3.34	3.39	3.43	3.48	3.53	3.58				
w s w	4.18	4.23	4.28	4.33	4.39						
w by s	5.08	5.14	5.20								
Weſt	6.00										
⊙ ſet	6.00	5.43	5.25	5.08	4.49	4,30	4.08	3.47	3.24	3.02	2.44

The Deſcription and Uſe of the foregoing Sun-Dial TABLES.

THESE Tables are intitled at the head of each Page thus : *A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of* 0 *Degree*; the next is, *A Sun-Dial for the Latitude of* 1 *Degree*; and ſo on orderly unto 60 degrees, making in all 61 Dials; from Page 24 to Page 84.

Each *Dial* hath two Tables (the uppermoſt for North Declination, the lowermoſt for South Declination) and 12 Columns in each Table : At the Head of each Column, and right againſt Deg. Min. are the degrees of Declination; thus | 0d | 2d 30m | 5d | 7d 30m | 10d | 12d 30m | 15d | 17d. 30m | 20d | 22d | 23d 29m. | ; d. ſtanding for degree and m. for minute.

Under thoſe degrees and minutes of Declination in each Column is ſet | h. m. | ; h ſtands for Hour, and m. for Minute of an Hour.

In the Left hand Column of each Table, under Points, (at the head) are the Points of the Compaſs, thus, South ; S by W ; SSW ; SW by S ; SW ; *&c.* S by W. ſtanding for South and by Weſt ; SSW. for South South Weſt ; SW by S. for South Weſt by South, and ſo for the reſt.

At the Foot of each Table, is the Sun's ſetting and Sun's Amplitude, agreeable to thoſe ſeveral Declinations at the head of each Column ; and are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the Words in the Left-hand Column, thus, ⊙ ſets, Sun's Amplitude, or ſo much of them as the Column can contain. *Note*, The Sun's ſetting is annexed to each Table, but the Sun's Amplitude only to that for North Declination, becauſe it's the ſame (for quantity) for South Declination.

The Sun's ſetting is Hours and Minutes, but the Amplitude is degrees and minutes, having (d) over the Degrees and (m) over the Minutes.

By theſe Tables (being Sun-Dials for all Latitudes) may be known the Time of the Day, the Sun being viſible in any part of the Hemiſphere, as true and exact as though he were upon the Meridian; alſo his Riſing, Setting and Amplitude. The like may be known by any Star, whoſe Declination doth not exceed 23d. 29m. as will be evident by the following Propoſitions.

Propoſition 1. THE Latitude of a Place, the Sun's Declination, and his Bearing given; to find the Hour of the Day.

Note, By Bearing, is meant the Azimuth, or Point of the Compaſs he is upon; and that is found by Setting the Sun with an Azimuth Compaſs, which is the trueſt way, and is to be preferred before ſetting the Sun with a common Compaſs.

The Reſolution of this Propoſition is thus.

1. Seek in the *Sun-Dial Table* for the given Latitude.

2. At the Head of the Table ſeek the given Declination or the neareſt to it.

3. Find the given Bearing, among the Points of the Compaſs in the Left-hand Column.

4. Then look ſtraight to the Right-hand of the Bearing, till you come right under the Declination, (before found) in the Head of the Table, and what Number you find there, is the Hour required.

Example 1. In the Latitude of 30 degrees, the Sun having 15 degrees North Declination, I deſire to know at what a Clock the Sun cometh upon the S.W. Point of the Compaſs?

Look for the Table that belongeth to the Latitude of 30 degrees, in the Head of the Table, which is in Page 54, and look for 15d. in the Column under North Declination, and for S.W. on the Left-hand of the Table, and then in the common Angle of meeting you'll find the Hour of the Day to be 0h. 58m. that is 58m. paſt 12 a Clock, the Time required.

Example 2. I deſire to know at what a Clock the *Sun* cometh to the SW. in the Latitude of 30 degrees, the *Sun* having 15 degrees South Declination? *Anſwer*, 34 minutes paſt 2 a Clock.

For if you turn to the *Dial* for Latitude 30 degrees, in Page 54, and in the Table for South Declination, ſeek 15d. at the Head of it, under which, and right againſt SW. (on the Left-hand) you'll find 2h. 34m. the time of the Day required.

If the Declination be not the ſame with the Declination in the Head of the Table; then look under that Declination neareſt to the Declination propoſed.

But more exactly thus, *Find the Hour for the next Declination both leſs and greater than the Declination propoſed*, and take the Difference of theſe Hours, as alſo of the Declinations belonging to them: then ſay.

As the laſt difference, is to the firſt difference; ſo is the difference between the Declination propoſed and the next leſs in the Table, to a fourth Proportional, which add to *(when the Hour in the Table increaſeth)* or *(when it decreaſeth)* ſubtract from the Hour belonging to the leſs Declination aforeſaid: So you'll have the Hour required exact to the Declination propoſed.

Example 3. Admit the Declination to be 18 deg. 20 min. North, I deſire to know at what a Clock the *Sun* cometh upon the WSW. Point of the Compaſs, in the Latitude of 30 degrees?

In the Table, the neareſt Number to 18 deg. 20 min. is 17d. 30m. Then under 17d. 30m and againſt WSW. is 1h. 42m. which ſheweth that the Sun cometh upon the WSW. Point of the Compaſs, at 42 min. paſt one a Clock.

Now becauſe the Declination propoſed, and the Declination in the Head of the Table, are ſomewhat differing; therefore you may make a Proportion, very eaſily thus, under 17d. 30m. and againſt WSW. you'll find

1h. 42m. and under 20d. 00m. you'll find 1h. 25m. the difference between theſe two Numbers is 17m. And the difference between the Declination 17d. 30m. And 20d. is 2d. 30m. or 150m. Alſo the difference between the Declination 18d. 20m. and 17d. 30m. is 50m. Then ſay, As 150m. is to 17m. ſo is 50m. to 6m. almoſt: But becauſe 50 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 150, therefore the third part of 17m. is near 6m. which ſubtracted from 1h. 42m. (becauſe the Hour decreaſeth) and the Remainder 1h. 36m. is the true Hour of the Day, the Sun being upon the WSW. point of the Compaſs, having 18 degrees, 20 min. North Declination.

Do the like with any other Degrees and Minutes of Declination. But if the Declination be not much differing from that in the Head of the Table, you need not make any Proportion: Likewiſe when the Sun is near the Meridian, you need not make any Proportion, becauſe there the difference is but ſmall.

Note. There is none but the *Afternoon Points* in the Tables of theſe *Dials*, yet you may eaſily find the Time of the Day for the *Forenoon Points* by what follows.

For Points equally diſtant from the Meridian, are equal Time from Noon, ſo that at what ſpace of Time from Noon the Sun is SE. in the Forenoon, the like ſpace of Time from Noon he is SW. Afternoon.

As in the *Table* following, the Points that ſtand right againſt one another, are equally diſtant from the Meridian; therefore to find the Hour of the Day, the Sun being upon any of the Forenoon Points, ſee what Time of the Day it is when the Sun is upon the Afternoon Points that ſtand right againſt the Forenoon Points deſired, and ſubtract thoſe Hours and Minutes from 12 Hours, the Remainder is the Hour and Minute of the Day required.

A TABLE *of the Points of the Compaſs, equally diſtant from the Meridian.*

Forenoon Points.	Afternoon Points.
South.	South
South by Eaſt	South by Weſt
South South Eaſt	South South Weſt
South Eaſt by South	South Weſt by South
South Eaſt	South Weſt
South Eaſt by Eaſt	South Weſt by Weſt
Eaſt South Eaſt	Weſt South Weſt
Eaſt by South	Weſt by South
Eaſt	Weſt.
Eaſt by North	Weſt by North
Eaſt North Eaſt	Weſt North Weſt
North Eaſt by Eaſt	North Weſt by Weſt
North Eaſt	North Weſt
North Eaſt by North	North Weſt by North
North North Eaſt	North North Weſt
North by Eaſt	North by Weſt
North	North
Forenoon Points.	Afternoon Points.

Example 4. In the Latitude of 60 degrees, the Sun being North Eaſt; I demand the Hour of the Day, the Sun having 22 degrees North Declination.

In the *Sun-Dial* for Latitude 60 degrees, (in Page 84) look againſt NW. (which is the *Afternoon Point*, correſponding to NE. the *Forenoon Point*,) and finding the Declination 22 degrees in the Head of the Table, in the common Angle of meeting is 8 Hours 41 Minutes, which ſubtract from 12 Hours, the Remainder 3 Hours 19

Minutes is the Hour of the Day deſired, in the Morning.

Example 5. The Sun being ENE. in the ſame Latitude, with the ſame Declination; I demand the Hour of the Day?

In Latitude 60 degrees and North Declination 22 degrees, the *Sun* being WNW. it is 54 minutes paſt 6 a Clock in the Afternoon; which ſubtract from 12 Hours, the Remainder is 6 minutes paſt 5 in the Morning; the Time deſired.

Example 6. In the Latitude of 35 degrees North, the *Sun* having 15 degrees North Declination, and being South Eaſt by Eaſt; I demand the Hour and Minute of the Day?

In the Table for Latitude 35 degrees (in Page 59) look againſt SW. by W. (the Afternoon Point) correſpondent to S.E. by E. (the Forenoon Point.) And the Declination 15d. in the Head of the Table, and in the common Angle of meeting is 1h. 45m. which deducted from 12 Hours, the Remainder is 15 minutes paſt 10 a Clock, the true Time of the Day deſired.

Example 7. In the Latitude of 35 degrees North, the *Sun* having 15 degrees South Declination, and being SE. by E. I demand the Hour of the Day?

Anſw. 20 Minutes paſt 8 a Clock; for the Hour in the Table is 3 Hours, 40 Minutes, which ſubtracted from 12 Hours, leaveth 8 Hours 20 Minutes, the Hour required.

The like is to be underſtood of any other Latitude, with any other Declination, and with any other Point of the Compaſs.

Note; Theſe Tables ſerve as well in *South Latitude*, as in *North Latitude*, only the difference will be this:

If the Latitude be contrary, then the Declination muſt be contrary, and the Points of the *Compaſs* contrary; that is to ſay, North Declination muſt be counted South; and South Declination muſt be counted North; and the South point muſt be North; and S. by W. muſt be N· by W. and S.S.W. muſt be N.N.W. and S.W. by S. muſt be N.W. by N. and ſo for any other Point, as in the following Table.

A *TABLE* of Points equally diſtant from Noon both in North Latitude, and in South Latitude; either before Noon or Afternoon.

North Latitude.		South Latitude.	
Forenoon.	Afternoon.	Forenoon.	Afternoon.
S by E	S by W	N by E	N by W
S S E	S S W	N N E	N N W.
S E by S	S W. by S	N E by N	N W by N
South East	South Weſt	North Eaſt	North Weſt
S E by E	S W by W	N E by E	N W by W
E S E	W S W	E N E	W N W
E by S	W by S	E by N	W by N
Eaſt	Weſt	Eaſt	Weſt
E by N	W by N	E by S	W by S
E N E	W N W	E S E	W S W
N E by E	N W by W	S E by E	S W by W
North Eaſt	North Weſt	South Eaſt	South Weſt
N E by N	N W by N	S E by S	S W by S
N N E	N N W	S S E	S S W
N by E	N by W	S by E	S by W
North	North	South	South

Propoſition 2. *To find the Hour of the Night by the Stars, and the Tables of the Sun-Dial.*

YOU may find the Hour of the Night, by the Bearing of any known Star, whoſe Declination doth not exceed the Sun's greateſt Declination; after this manner.

Find the Time of the *Star*'s coming to the Meridian on the Day propoſed; then if the Star be on the Eaſt ſide of the Meridian, ſubtract the Hours and Minutes which theſe Tables ſhew, from the Time of the Star's coming to the Meridan, the Remainder is the Hour of the Night, But if the Star be on the Weſt-ſide of the Meridian, then add thoſe Hours and Minutes aboveſaid, to the Time of the Star's coming to the Meridian, the Sum is the Hour of the Night.

To find what time the Stars come upon, or to the Meridian, ſee the *Mariner's Kalendar*, in the Uſes of the Tables of the Sun's, and a Star's Right Aſcenſion, Pages 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

Example 8. Admit the 6th Day of *October*, in the Latitude 40 degrees North, I obſerve the *Bull's Eye* to be S. E. I demand the Hour of the Night?

The 6th Day of *October*, the *Bull's Eye* cometh on the Meridian at 51 Minutes paſt 2 a Clock in the Morning; this *Star's* Declination is 15 deg. 56 min. N. therefore in the Table that belongs to 40 degrees in Page 64, ſeek in the Head of the Table the Declination of the *Star*, and by the ſide, the Point of the Compaſs, and in the common Angle of meeting, is 1 hour 31 m. which ſubtract from 2 hours 51 m. the *Star's* Southing, the Remainder 1 hour 20 min. is the Hour of the Night deſired. But if this *Star* had born S. W. you muſt have added, and then the Hour would have been 22 min. paſt 4 a Clock in the Morning.

The Operation.

	h.	m.
The Time of the *Star's* being on the Meridian	2	51
His Diſtance from the Mer. either at SE. or SW.	1	31
The Time of the Night, the *Star* being SE. —	1	20
The Time of the Night, the *Star* being SW. —	4	22

Example 9. Admit the 5th Day of *November*, in Latitude 45 degrees North; I ſee the *Lion's Tail* upon the E. S. E. point of the Compaſs, having Declination 16d. 6m. North, I demand the Hour of the Night.

The Operation.	h.		m.	
Time of the Stars being on the Meridian	08	:	07	Morn.
His Diſtance from the Meridian, being —	03	:	01	
Time of the Night, the Star is ESE. —	05	:	06	Morn.
Time when this Star is W.S.W. ——	11	:	08	Morn.

Note; If the Compaſs hath Variation, you muſt allow for the Variation: But if you will uſe this following Inſtrument, I call a Rectifier, you need not reckon which way the Variation is, either Eaſtward or Weſtward; for this Inſtrument will do it ſo plain, that you cannot be miſtaken, as is ſhewn in the following part of this Book: But for the preſent I will only give you one Propoſition, and apply it upon the Rectifier, which is as followeth.

Admit in Latitude 47 degrees North, the Sun being in one of the Equinoctial Points, at which time he hath no Declination, I obſerve the Sun to riſe upon the E. S. E. Point of the Compaſs; I demand the Variation?

The Sun having no Declination, in any Latitude (if there be no Variation) the Sun will riſe at Eaſt, and ſet at Weſt; but according to the foregoing Propoſition, the Sun did riſe at E.S.E. therefore there is two Points Variation, as will appear by the following Rectifier.

The Deſcription of the Rectifier.

THIS Inſtrument containeth two *Circles* or *Compaſſes*, one within the other; but as it is made in Wood, the one moveth upon the other; ſo that the inward or upper Circle, repreſenteth the Compaſs that you ſteer by, which is ſubject to Variation; but the outward or under Circle, repreſenteth a true Compaſs that never varieth. And by it you may readily rectify your Compaſs, when it doth vary; thus:

Always bring the true Point of Riſing, or Setting on the outward or under Compaſs, to touch the falſe Point of Riſing, or Setting, on the inward or upper Compaſs, there let the Inſtrument ſtand.

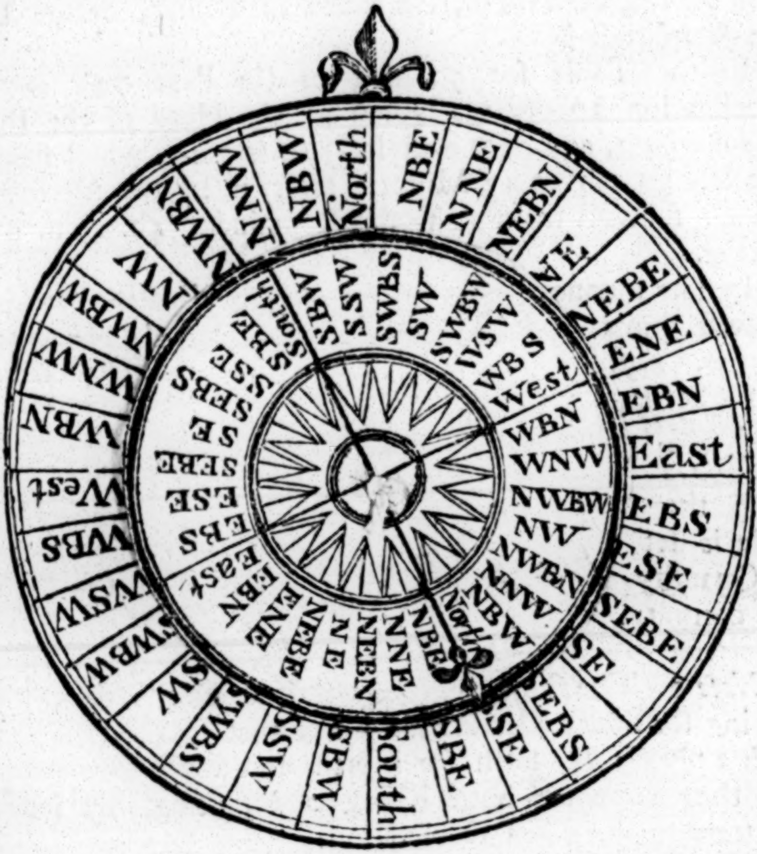
As in this foregoing Propoſition; The Eaſt Point is the true Point of Riſing, and E S.E. Point is the falſe Point of Riſing, therefore bring the Eaſt Point on the outward or under Compaſs, to touch the E.S.E. Point on the inward or upper Compaſs.

Then the Points that are upon the outward Compaſs, do explain the Points that are upon the inward Compaſs; ſo that according to this Obſervation the N.N.E. Point on your Compaſs, is the true North Point; and the North is the true N.N.W. and the NW is the true W.N W. and the Weſt is the true W.S.W. Point; as plainly appears by the Rectifier.

Note, The true Points are always counted on the outward Circle or Compaſs.

This Inſtrument in Wood, is larger than this Figure, and there the Points are divided into Halves and Quarters; as alſo each Compaſs (in ſome) is divided into 360 degrees, numbred from the North, and South, (both ways) towards the Eaſt and Weſt, ending there in 90 degrees.

A RECTIFIER.



Propoſition 3. *To find the Sun's Riſing, Setting, or Amplitude by the Table of the Sun-Dial.*

IN the Table for the Latitude of the Place, ſeek the Declination, under which, and againſt ☉ *Set*, is the Sun's Setting; and againſt *Sun's Amp.* is the Amplitude.

And if you ſubtract the Sun's Setting from 12 Hours it gives his Riſing.

Example 10. Latitude 50 degrees North, Sun's Declination 20 degrees North, I demand his Riſing, Setting, and his Amplitude?

In the Table for 50 degrees (in Page 74) ſeek the Declination 20 degrees North at the Head of the Table, under which, and right againſt ⊙ *ſet* is 7.43, which ſheweth the Sun ſetteth at 43 Minutes after 7 in the Afternoon; which ſubtract from 12h, the Remainder 4h. 17m. is his Riſing.

In like manner under the Sun's Declination 20d. and againſt Sun's *Amp.* is 32d. 8m. the Sun's Amplitude: that is, Eaſt Northerly at his Riſing, but Weſt Northerly at his Setting.

Note 1. The Amplitude is always of the ſame Name with the Declination: For that Reaſon the Amplitude is ſet only for North Declination, being the ſame in Quantity for South Declination, only in Quality it's the contrary.

Note 2. The Sun's Riſing for North Declination, is the Setting for South Declination: For that Reaſon the Table hath only ⊙ *ſet*, both for North and South Declination; yet they ſerve for both Riſing and Setting, by looking contrary to the given Declination.

Wherefore, to find the Sun's Riſing, when he hath North Declination, look under South Declination; and when he hath South Declination, (to find his Riſing) look under North Declination.

Note 3. In South Latitude with South Declination, alſo in South Latitude with North Declination, the Sun's Riſing and Setting is the ſame as in North Latitude with North Declination, as alſo in North Latitude with South Declination.

There

Therefore theſe Tables are as uſeful in South Latitude as in North Latitude; if North Declination in theſe Tables be counted for South, and South for North.

Note 4. The Riſing, Setting, and Amplitude of any Star (whoſe Declination doth not exceed the Sun's greateſt Declination) may be found by theſe Tables; provided its Southing, or Time of the Star's coming to or on the Meridian, be known.

For the Time of Sun ſetting in theſe Tables for any Latitude, is a Star's half Continuance above the Horizon, having equal Declination, and the ſame kind with the Sun, for the ſame Latitude.

Therefore the half Continuance of a Star above the Horizon (found in theſe Tables as before directed) added to, and ſubtracted from the Star's coming to, or on the Meridian; the firſt is the Star's Setting, the latter its Riſing.

Examples of this Nature you will find in the Uſe of the next Tables of Semidiurnal and Seminocturnal Arches, to which the Reader is referred.

The Amplitude of a Star by the foregoing Tables is found as the Amplitude of the Sun was, which is more fully treated on in the Uſe of the Tables of Amplitude, in *Page* 146.

* * *

Aſtronomic TABLES *of* Semidiurnal *and* Seminoctual Arches: *Shewing the true Time of the* SUN's *Riſing and Setting; with the Length of the Day and Night, for any Day in the Year; fitting all Places in the World, whoſe Pole is not elevated above* 60 *Degrees, either North or South; and to laſt with Exactneſs, as long as God upholdeth the Courſe of Nature.*

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Semiuocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	1		2		3		4		5		6	
Degrees of Declination.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
2	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	01	06	01
3	06	00	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	01	06	01
4	06	00	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	01	06	02
5	06	00	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	02
6	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	02	06	03
7	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	02	06	03
8	06	00	06	01	06	02	06	02	06	03	06	03
9	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	03	06	04
10	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	04
11	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	05
12	06	01	06	02	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	05
13	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	05	06	06
14	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	05	06	06
15	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	05	06	06
16	06	01	06	02	06	03	06	05	06	06	06	07
17	06	01	06	02	06	04	06	05	06	06	06	07
18	06	01	06	03	06	04	06	05	06	07	06	08
19	06	01	06	03	06	04	06	05	06	07	06	08
20	06	01	06	03	06	04	06	06	06	07	06	09
21	06	02	06	03	06	05	06	06	06	08	06	09
22	06	02	06	03	06	05	06	06	06	08	06	10
23	06	02	06	03	06	05	06	07	06	09	06	10
23,29	06	02	06	04	06	05	06	07	06	09	06	11

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting; when the Sun hath North Declination, and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	00	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	01	06	01
2	06	01	06	01	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	02
3	06	01	06	02	06	02	06	02	06	02	06	03
4	06	02	06	02	06	02	06	03	06	03	06	04
5	06	02	06	03	06	03	06	04	06	04	06	04
6	06	03	06	03	06	04	06	04	06	05	06	05
7	06	03	06	04	06	04	06	05	06	05	06	06
8	06	04	06	04	06	05	06	06	06	06	06	07
9	06	04	06	05	06	06	06	06	06	07	06	08
10	06	05	06	06	06	06	06	07	06	08	06	09
11	06	05	06	06	06	07	06	08	06	09	06	09
12	06	06	06	07	06	08	06	09	06	09	06	10
13	06	06	06	07	06	08	06	09	06	10	06	11
14	06	07	06	08	06	09	06	10	06	11	06	12
15	06	08	06	09	06	10	06	11	06	12	06	13
16	06	08	06	09	06	10	06	12	06	13	06	14
17	06	09	06	10	06	11	06	12	06	14	06	15
18	06	09	06	10	06	12	06	13	06	14	06	16
19	06	10	06	11	06	13	06	14	06	15	06	17
20	06	10	06	12	06	14	06	15	06	16	06	18
21	06	11	06	12	06	14	06	16	06	17	06	19
22	06	11	06	13	06	15	06	16	06	18	06	20
23	06	12	06	14	06	15	06	17	06	19	06	21
23,29	06	12	06	14	06	16	06	17	06	19	06	21

Degrees of Declination.

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin	13		14		15		16		17		18	
Degrees of Declination.	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00
1	6	01	6	01	6	01	6	01	6	01	6	01
2	6	02	6	02	6	02	6	02	6	02	6	02
3	6	03	6	03	6	03	6	03	6	04	6	04
4	6	04	6	04	6	04	6	05	6	05	6	05
5	6	05	6	05	6	05	6	06	6	06	6	06
6	6	06	6	06	6	06	6	07	6	07	6	08
7	6	06	6	08	6	07	6	08	6	09	6	09
8	6	07	6	08	6	09	6	09	6	10	6	10
9	6	08	6	09	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	12
10	6	09	6	10	6	11	6	12	6	12	6	13
11	6	10	6	11	6	12	6	13	6	13	6	14
12	6	11	6	12	6	13	6	14	6	15	6	16
13	6	12	6	13	6	14	6	15	6	16	6	17
14	6	13	6	14	6	15	6	16	6	17	6	19
15	6	14	6	15	6	16	6	18	6	19	6	20
16	6	15	6	16	6	18	6	19	6	20	6	21
17	6	16	6	17	6	19	6	20	6	21	6	22
18	6	17	6	19	6	20	6	21	6	23	6	24
19	6	18	6	20	6	21	6	23	6	24	6	26
20	6	19	6	21	6	22	6	24	6	25	6	27
21	6	20	6	22	6	24	6	25	6	27	6	29
22	6	21	6	23	6	25	6	27	6	28	6	30
23	6	22	6	24	6	26	6	28	6	30	6	32
23,29	6	23	6	25	6	27	6	29	6	31	6	33

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting; when the Sun hath North Declination, and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin. Degrees of Declination.	19		20		21		22		23		24	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	01	06	01	06	01	06	02	06	02	06	02
2	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	03
3	06	04	06	04	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	05
4	06	05	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	07	06	07
5	06	07	06	07	06	08	06	08	06	09	06	09
6	06	08	06	09	06	09	06	10	06	10	06	11
7	06	10	06	10	06	11	06	11	06	12	06	13
8	06	11	06	12	06	12	06	13	06	14	06	14
9	06	13	06	13	06	14	06	15	06	15	06	16
10	06	14	06	15	06	16	06	16	06	17	06	18
11	06	15	06	16	06	17	06	18	06	19	06	20
12	06	17	06	18	06	19	06	20	06	21	06	22
13	06	18	06	19	06	20	06	21	06	23	06	24
14	06	20	06	21	06	22	06	23	06	24	06	25
15	06	21	06	22	06	24	06	25	06	26	06	27
16	06	23	06	24	06	25	06	27	06	28	06	29
17	06	24	06	25	06	27	06	28	06	30	06	31
18	06	26	06	27	06	29	06	30	06	32	06	33
19	06	27	06	29	06	30	06	32	06	34	06	35
20	06	28	06	30	06	32	06	34	06	36	06	37
21	06	30	06	32	06	34	06	36	06	37	06	39
22	06	31	06	33	06	35	06	37	06	39	06	41
23	06	33	06	35	06	37	06	39	06	41	06	43
23,29	06	34	06	36	06	38	06	40	06	42	06	44

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Degrees of Declination.

Sun's Declin.	25		26		27		28		29		30	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00
1	6	02	6	02	6	02	6	02	6	02	6	02
2	6	04	6	04	6	04	6	04	6	04	6	05
3	6	06	6	06	6	06	6	06	6	07	6	07
4	6	07	6	08	6	08	6	09	6	09	6	09
5	6	09	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	6	12
6	6	11	6	12	6	12	6	13	6	13	6	14
7	6	13	6	14	6	14	6	15	6	16	6	16
8	6	15	6	16	6	16	6	17	6	18	6	19
9	6	17	6	18	6	19	6	19	6	20	6	21
10	6	19	6	20	6	21	6	22	6	23	6	25
11	6	21	6	22	6	23	6	24	6	25	6	26
12	6	23	6	24	6	25	6	26	6	27	6	28
13	6	25	6	26	6	27	6	28	6	29	6	31
14	6	27	6	28	6	29	6	30	6	32	6	33
15	6	29	6	30	6	31	6	33	6	34	6	36
16	6	31	6	32	6	34	6	35	6	37	6	38
17	6	33	6	34	6	36	6	37	6	39	6	41
18	6	35	6	36	6	38	6	40	6	42	6	43
19	6	37	6	39	6	40	6	42	6	44	6	46
20	6	39	6	41	6	43	6	45	6	47	6	48
21	6	41	6	43	6	45	6	47	6	49	6	51
22	6	43	6	45	6	48	6	50	6	52	6	54
23.	6	46	6	48	6	50	6	52	6	54	6	57
23,29	6	47	6	49	6	51	6	53	6	55	6	58

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	31		32		33		34		35		36	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	02	06	02	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	03
2	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	06	06	06
3	06	07	06	08	06	08	06	08	06	08	06	09
4	06	10	06	10	06	10	06	11	06	11	06	12
5	06	12	06	13	06	13	06	14	06	14	06	15
6	06	15	06	15	06	16	06	16	06	17	06	18
7	06	17	06	18	06	18	06	19	06	20	06	20
8	06	19	06	20	06	21	06	22	06	23	06	23
9	06	22	06	23	06	24	06	25	06	25	06	26
10	06	24	06	25	06	26	06	27	06	28	06	29
11	06	27	06	28	06	29	06	30	06	31	06	32
12	06	29	06	31	06	32	06	33	06	34	06	36
13	06	32	06	33	86	34	06	36	06	37	06	39
14	06	34	06	36	06	37	06	39	06	40	06	42
15	06	37	06	39	06	40	06	42	06	43	06	45
16	06	40	06	41	06	43	06	45	06	46	06	48
17	06	42	06	44	06	46	06	48	06	49	06	51
18	06	45	06	47	06	49	06	51	06	53	06	55
19	06	48	06	50	06	52	06	54	06	56	06	58
20	06	51	06	53	06	55	06	57	06	59	07	01
21	06	53	06	56	06	58	07	00	07	02	07	05
22	06	56	06	58	07	01	07	03	07	06	07	08
23	06	59	07	01	07	04	07	06	07	09	07	12
23,29	07	01	07	03	07	06	07	08	07	11	07	14

Degrees of Declination.

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Degrees of Declination

Sun's Declin.	37		38				40		41		42	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	03	06	04
2	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	07	06	07	06	07
3	06	09	06	09	06	10	06	10	06	10	06	11
4	06	12	06	13	06	13	06	13	06	14	06	14
5	06	15	06	16	06	16	06	17	06	17	06	18
6	06	18	06	19	06	20	06	21	06	21	06	22
7	06	21	06	22	06	23	06	24	06	25	06	25
8	06	24	06	25	06	26	06	27	06	28	06	29
9	06	27	06	28	06	29	06	31	06	32	06	33
10	06	31	06	32	06	32	06	34	06	35	06	37
11	06	34	06	35	06	36	06	38	06	39	06	40
12	06	37	06	38	06	40	06	41	06	43	06	44
13	06	40	06	42	06	43	06	45	06	46	06	48
14	06	43	06	45	06	47	06	48	06	50	06	52
15	06	47	06	48	06	50	06	52	06	54	06	56
16	06	50	06	52	06	54	06	56	06	58	07	00
17	06	53	06	55	06	57	07	00	07	02	07	04
18	06	57	06	59	07	01	07	03	07	06	07	08
19	07	00	07	02	07	05	07	07	07	10	07	12
20	07	04	07	06	07	09	07	11	07	14	07	17
21	07	07	07	10	07	12	07	15	07	18	07	21
22	07	14	07	14	07	16	07	19	07	22	07	25
23	07	15	07	17	07	20	07	23	07	27	07	30
23,29	07	17	07	19	07	22	07	25	07	29	07	32

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	43		44		45		46		47		48	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	04	06	04	06	04	06	04	06	04	06	04
2	06	07	06	08	06	08	06	08	06	09	06	09
3	06	11	06	12	06	12	06	12	06	13	06	13
4	06	15	06	15	06	16	06	17	06	17	06	18
5	06	19	06	19	06	20	06	21	06	22	06	22
6	06	22	06	23	06	24	06	25	06	26	06	27
7	06	26	06	27	06	28	06	29	06	30	06	31
8	06	30	06	31	06	32	06	33	06	35	06	36
9	06	34	06	35	06	36	06	38	06	39	06	41
10	06	38	06	39	06	41	06	42	06	43	06	45
11	06	42	06	43	06	45	06	46	06	48	06	50
12	06	46	06	47	06	49	06	51	06	53	06	55
13	06	50	06	52	06	53	06	55	06	57	06	59
14	06	54	06	56	06	58	07	00	07	02	07	04
15	06	58	07	00	07	02	07	04	07	07	07	09
16	07	02	07	04	07	07	07	09	07	12	07	14
17	07	06	07	09	07	11	07	14	07	17	07	19
18	07	11	07	13	07	16	07	19	07	22	07	25
19	07	15	07	18	07	21	07	24	07	27	07	30
20	07	19	07	22	07	25	07	29	07	32	07	35
21	07	24	07	27	07	30	07	34	07	37	07	41
22	07	28	07	31	07	35	07	39	07	43	07	47
23	07	33	07	37	07	40	07	44	07	48	07	53
23,29	07	36	07	39	07	43	07	47	07	51	07	56

Degrees of Declination.

A Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

	The Degrees of Latitude.											
Sun's Declin.	49		50		51		52		53		54	
Degrees of Declination	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	05	06	06
2	06	09	06	10	06	10	06	10	06	11	06	11
3	06	14	06	14	06	15	06	15	06	16	06	17
4	06	18	06	19	06	20	06	21	06	21	06	22
5	06	23	06	24	06	25	06	26	06	27	06	28
6	06	28	06	29	06	30	06	31	06	32	06	33
7	06	32	06	34	06	35	06	36	06	38	06	39
8	06	37	06	39	06	40	06	41	06	43	06	45
9	06	42	06	44	06	45	06	47	06	49	06	50
10	06	47	06	49	06	50	06	52	06	54	06	56
11	06	52	06	54	06	56	06	58	07	00	07	02
12	06	57	06	59	07	01	07	03	07	06	07	08
13	07	02	07	04	07	06	07	09	07	11	07	12
14	07	07	07	09	07	12	07	14	07	17	07	20
15	07	12	07	14	07	17	07	20	07	23	07	27
16	07	17	07	20	07	23	07	26	07	29	07	33
17	07	22	07	25	07	29	07	32	07	36	07	40
18	07	28	07	31	07	35	07	38	07	42	07	46
19	07	33	07	37	07	41	07	45	07	49	07	52
20	07	39	07	43	07	47	07	51	07	56	08	00
21	02	45	07	49	07	53	07	58	08	02	08	08
22	07	51	07	55	08	00	08	05	08	10	08	15
23	07	57	08	02	08	06	08	12	08	17	08	23
23,29	08	00	08	05	08	10	08	16	08	21	08	27

Table ſhewing the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination.

Sun's Declin	The Degrees of Latitude.											
	55		56		57		58		59		60	
	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
0	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	00
1	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	07	06	07
2	06	11	06	12	06	12	06	13	06	13	06	14
3	06	17	06	18	06	19	06	19	06	20	06	21
4	06	23	06	24	06	25	06	26	06	27	06	28
5	06	29	06	30	06	31	06	32	06	33	06	35
6	06	35	06	36	06	37	06	39	06	40	06	42
7	06	40	06	42	06	44	06	45	96	47	06	49
8	06	46	06	48	06	50	06	52	06	54	06	56
9	06	52	06	54	06	56	06	59	07	01	07	04
10	06	58	07	00	07	03	07	06	07	08	07	11
11	07	04	07	07	07	10	07	13	07	16	07	19
12	07	11	07	13	07	16	07	20	07	23	07	26
13	07	17	07	20	07	23	07	27	07	30	07	34
14	07	23	07	27	07	30	07	34	07	38	07	42
15	07	30	07	34	07	38	07	42	07	46	07	52
16	07	37	07	41	07	45	07	49	07	54	07	59
17	07	44	07	48	07	52	08	55	08	03	08	08
18	07	51	07	55	08	00	08	05	08	11	08	17
19	07	58	08	03	08	08	08	14	08	20	08	26
20	08	05	08	10	08	16	08	22	08	29	08	36
21	08	13	08	19	08	25	08	32	08	39	08	47
22	08	21	08	27	08	34	08	41	08	49	08	58
23	08	29	08	36	08	43	08	51	09	00	09	09
23,29	08	33	08	41	08	48	08	56	09	05	09	15

Degrees of Declination

The Uſe of the foregoing TABLES, o *Semidiurnal* and *Seminocturnal Arches.*

To find the Time of the Sun's Riſing and Setting, an the Length of the Day, and of the Night, by the Tables.

FIRST, ſeek the Sun's Declination, in the Table of Declination, for the Day propſed ; with which enter the Table of Semidiurnul and Seminocturnal Arches; finding the Latitude of the Place in the Head of the Table, and the Degree of the Sun's Declination in the first Column on the Left-hand ; and in the common Angle of Meeting is the Semidiurnal Arch, if the Sun hath North Declination ; but it's Seminocturnal Arch, if the Sun hath South Declination.

Example 1. For Illuſtration thereof, let it be required to find the Time of the Sun's Riſing, Setting, and the Length of the Day, and Length of the Night for the 23d Day of *April*, 1750, in Latitude 46 Degrees North ?

At which Time the Sun's Declination is 16 deg. 00 min. North ; with which enter the Table, as is before declared, and the Semidiurnal Arch is 7 Hours 9 Min. the true Time of Sun-ſetting ; whoſe Complement to 12 Hours is the Seminocturnal Arch, or the Time of Sun-Riſing, and is 4 Hours 51 Min. double the Semidiurnal Arch, you have the Length of the Day ; double the Seminocturnal Arch, the Aggregate is the Lengthh of the Night. See the Work following.

	H.	M.
	12	00
The Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting	07	09
The Complement to 12 Hours is	04	51

The Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of the Sun-riſing, in Latitude 46 Degrees North, is 4 Hours 51 Minutes.

The

	H.	M.
e Semidiurnal Arch doubled	07	09
	07	09
e Length of the Day, *April* 23, 1750, is	14	18
e Seminocturnal Arch doubled	04	51
	04	51
e Length of the Night, *April* 23, 1750, is	09	42

Example 2. But when the Sun hath 16 deg. 00 min. uth Declination, in this Latitude of 46 deg. North; en the Day-Arch will become the Night-Arch, and the ight-Arch will become the Day-Arch.

As, on *October* 26, 1751, the Sun hath 15 deg. 59 min. uth Declination; then the Time of the Sun's Riſing is Hours 09 Minutes, his Setting 4 Hours 51 Minutes; e Length of the Day 9 Hours 42 Minutes, and the e Length of the Night 14 Hours 18 Minutes.

Example 3. Let it be required to find the Time of e Sun's Riſing and Setting, with the Length of the Day d Night, for the 15th of *December*, 1752: in Latitude 3 deg. North; at which Time the Sun's Declination is 3 deg. 23 min. South?

	H.	M.
	12	00
he Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun riſing	08	21
he Complement to 12 Hours is	03	39

And is the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting.

	H.	M.
he Semidiurnal Arch doubled	03	39
	03	39
he Length of the Day, *December* 15, 1752,	07	18
he Seminocturnal Arch doubled	08	21
	08	31
he Length of the Night, *December* 15, 1752, is	16	42

Theſe Tables will ſerve as well in South Latitude as in North, with this Alteration only. When in South Latitude, then uſe South Declination there, as you do North Declination here, in North Latitude.

For then theſe Tables ſhew the Semidiurnal Arch, or the Time of Sun-riſing, when the Sun hath South Declination; and the Seminocturnal Arch, or the Time of Sun-ſetting, when the Sun hath North Declination.

Example 4. Let it be required to find the Time of the Sun's Riſing and Setting, with the Length of the Day and Night, for the 23d of *April*, 1753. in Latitude 46 Degrees South.

At which Time the Sun's Declination is 16 Degrees 04 Minutes North; with which enter the Table, and the Seminocturnal Arch is 7 Hours 9 Min. the Time of Sun-riſing; whoſe Complement to 12 Hours is the Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting, which is at 51 Minutes paſt 4 of the Clock.

	H.	M.
The Seminocturnal Arch doubled	07 07	09 09
The Length of the Night, *April* 23, 1753. in Latitude 46 Deg. South	14	18
The Semidiurnal Arch doubled	04 04	51 51
The Length of the Day, the 23d of *April*, 1753. Latitude 46 Degrees South	09	42

Example 5. Let it be required to find the Time of the Sun's Riſing and Setting, with the Length of the Day and Night, for the 15th of *December*, 1751. in Latitude 53 Degrees South. At which Time the Sun's Declination is 23 Deg. 25 Min. South; with which enter the Table of Semidiurnal Arches, &c. and you will find as ſollows.

H. M.

	H.	M.
	12	00
The Semidiurnal Arch, or Time of Sun-ſetting	08	21
The Seminocturnal Arch, or Time of Sun-riſing	03	39
The Length of the Day	16	42
Length of the Night, *December* 15, 1751. Latitude 53 Degrees South	07	18

To find the Time of a Star's Riſing, or Setting.

BY theſe Tables the Time of the Riſing and Setting of all the Star's in the Heavens (whoſe Declinations do not exceed the Sun's greateſt Declination,) in any Latitude that the Tables contain, and at any Time of the Year, is found in this Manner.

If the Star hath North Declination, and you in North Latitude, look for the Latitude in the Head of the Table, the Declination on the Left-hand, and in the common Angle of meeting is the Star's Semidiurnal Arch, or half the Time of the Star's Continuance above the Horizon, in that Latitude; or the Diſtance of the Time that Star is in aſcending from the Horizon to the Meridian, on the Eaſt-ſide; likewiſe deſcending from the Meridian, to the Horizon, on the Weſt-ſide of the Meridian. Now, if you ſubtract theſe Hours and Minutes from the Time of the Star's coming to the Meridian, the Remainder will be the Time of the Star's Riſing; and if you add, the Sum will be the true Time of the Star's-Setting.

Example 6. Let it be required to find the Time of the Riſing and Setting of the *Bull's Eye*, *November* the 18th, in the Latitude of 52 Degrees North: The Declination of this Star is 15 Deg. 56 Min. North: the 18th Day of *November* this Star cometh on the Meridian at 12 a Clock at Night.

H. M.

	H.	M.
The Time of the Star's Southing	12	00
The Semi-apparent Arch, ſubtract	07	26
Time of the Star's Riſing in the Evening	04	34
Time of the Star's Setting in the Morning	07	26

Note, 1. If the Sum of the Addition exceed 12 Hours, caſt away 12 Hours.

2. And when you can't ſubtract, add 12 Hours to the Star's Southing, and then ſubtract: What Remains is it's Setting.

Example 7. I deſire to know the Time of the Riſing and Setting of the *Bull's Eye*, the 18th Day of *November*, in the Latitude of 13 Degrees North: The Declination of the *Ball's Eye* is 15d. 56 min. North?

	H.	M.
The Time of the Star's Southing	12	00
The Semi apparent Arch, ſubtract	06	15
The Time of his Riſing in the Evening	05	45
The Time of his Setting in the Morning	06	15

If the Star hath South Declination, and you in North Latitude (look as before) the Latitude in the Head of the Table, the Declination on the Left-ſide, and in the common Angle of Meettng is the Star's Semi-depreſſed Arch; which ſubtract from 12 Hours, the Remainder is the Star's Semi-apparent Arch, or half the Time that the Star doth continue above the Horizon in that Latitude: Therefore ſubtract thoſe Hours and Minutes from the Time of the Star's coming to the Meridian; adding 12 Hours to the Star's Southing, if otherwiſe Subtraction can't be made, the Remainder will be the Time of the Star's Riſing; and if you add, the Sum will be the Time of the Star's Setting.

Example 8. Let it be required to find the Time of the Riſing and Setting of the bright Star in the *Great Dog's Mouth*, the 15th Day of *November*, in the Latitude of 50 deg. North. The Declination of the *Great Dog's Mouth*, is 16d. 21m. South, and it's Southing is 2 Hours 24 min. in the Morning, the 15th of *November*.

	H.	M.
The Time of the Star's Southing is	02	24
To it add	12	00
The Sum is	14	24
The Semidepreſſed Arch by the Table, is	7	22
Which ſubtract from	12	00
The Remainder is the Semiapparent Arch	04	38
Time of Southing, with 12 Hours added, is	14	24
The Semiappent Arch, ſubtract	4	38
Time of the Star's Riſing in the Evening	09	46
Time of the Star's ſetting in the Morning	19	02

Example 9. I deſire to know the Riſing and Setting of the *Great Dog* the 15th of *November*, in the Latitude of 30 Degrees North.

	H.	M.
Time of Southing, with 12 Hours added	14	24
The Semidepreſſed Arch, ſubtract	06	39
Time of the Star's Riſing in the Evening	07	45
Time of the Star's Setting in the Morning, when 12 Hours is ſubtracted	09	03

In South Latitude, to know the Time of the Riſing and Setting of the Stars.

DO with thoſe Stars that hath North Declination in South Latitude, as with Stars that have South Declination when in North Latitude.

Example 10. Let it be required to find the Time of the Riſing and Setting of the *Bull's Eye* the 18th Day of *November*, in the Latitude of 42 deg. South.

The Declination of this Star is 15d. 56m. North: The 18th Day of *November* this Star cometh upon the Meridian, at 12 of the Clock at Night.

	H.	M.
The Semidepreſs'd Arch, by the Table, is	7	00
Which ſubtract from	12	00
The Remainder is the Semiſiderial Arch	05	00
The Time of the Star's Northing is	12	00
The Semiſiderial Arch, ſubtract	05	00
Time of the Star's Riſing in the Evening	07	00
Time of the Star's Setting in the Morning	05	00

In like manner the Riſing and Setting of any Star (whoſe Declination exceedeth not the Sun's greateſt) may be found in any Latitude, from the Equinoctial to 60 degrees, either North or South Latitude.

ASTRONOMIC TABLES;

SHEWING,

The Point of the Compaſs *that the* Sun *and* Stars *Riſe and Set with.*

Being of excellent Uſe for the ready finding of the Variation of the Compaſs: And may be performed by an ordinary Meridian Compaſs, but more exactly by an Azimuth Compaſs.

Fitting all Parts of the World, where the Pole is elevated not above 60 degrees, either North or South.

Latitude

Latitude 0 Degree.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.49	1	
2		5.37	2	
3		8.26	3	
e b n	w b n	11.15	e b s	w b s
1		14.04	1	
2		16.52	2	
3		19.41	3	
e n e	w n w	22.30	e s e	w s w

Latitude 1 Degree.

North Declination.		Declin	South Declination	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.49	1	
2		5.37	2	
3		8.26	3	
e b n	w b n	11.15	e b s	w b s
1		14.04	1	
2		16.52	2	
3		19.41	3	
e n e	w n w	22.30	e s e	w s w

Latitude 2 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.49	1	
2		5.37	2	
3		8.26	3	
e b n	w b n	11.15	e b s	w b s
1		14.04	1	
2		16.52	2	
3		19.40	3	
e n e	w n w	22.29	e s e	w s w

Latitude 3 Degrees.

North Declination		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.49	1	
2		5.37	2	
3		8.25	3	
e b n	w b n	11.14	e b s	w b s
1		14.03	1	
2		16.51	2	
3		19.39	3	
e n e	w n w	22.27	e s e	w s w

Latitude 4 Degree.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
⊙ri	⊙ ſet	D M	⊙ri	⊙ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.48	1	
2		5.37	2	
3		8.25	3	
ebn	wbn	11.14	ebs	wbs
1		14.02	1	
2		16.50	2	
3		19.38	3	
ene	wnw	22.26	ese	wsw

Latitude 5 Degree.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
⊙ri	⊙ ſet	D M	⊙ri	⊙ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.48	1	
2		5.37	2	
3		8.24	3	
ebn	wbn	11.12	ebs	wbs
1		14.01	1	
2		16.49	2	
3		19.36	3	
ene	wnw	22.23	ese	wsw

Latitude 6 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
⊙ri	⊙ ſet	D M	⊙ri	⊙ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.48	1	
2		5.36	2	
3		8.23	3	
ebn	wbn	11.11	ebs	wbs
1		13 59	1	
2		16.47	2	
3		19.33	3	
ene	wnw	22.21	ese	wsw

Latitude 7 Degrees.

North Declination		Declin.	South Declination.	
⊙ri	⊙ ſet	D M	⊙ri	⊙ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.48	1	
2		5.35	2	
3		8.20	3	
ebn	wbn	11.09	ebs	wbs
1		13.58	1	
2		16.45	2	
3		19.31	3	
ene	wnw	22.19	ese	wsw

Latitude 8 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.47	1	
2		5.35	2	
3		8.18	3	
e b n	w b n	11.08	e b s	w b s
1		13.56	1	
2		16.43	2	
3		19.28	3	
e n e	w n w	22.15	e s e	w s w

Latitude 9 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.47	1	
2		5.34	2	
3		8.17	3	
e bn	wb n	11.06	e b s	w b s
1		13.53	1	
2		16.40	2	
3		19.45	3	
e n e	w n w	21.12	e s e	w s w

Latitude 10 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.47	1	
2		5.33	2	
3		8.16	3	
e b n	w b n	11.05	e b s	w b s
1		13.51	1	
2		16.37	2	
3		19.21	3	
e n e	w n w	22.07	e s e	w s w

Latitude 11 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.46	1	
2		5.31	2	
3		8.14	3	
e b n	w b n	11.03	e b s	w b s
1		13.48	1	
2		16.33	2	
3		19.18	3	
e n e	w n w	22.03	e s e	w s w

Latitude 12 Degrees.

North Declination	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.45	1
2	5.30	2
3	8.12	3
e b n w b n	11.00	e b s w b s
1	13.45	1
2	16.30	2
3	19.14	3
e n e w n w	21.58	e s e w s w

Latitude 13 Degrees.

North Declination	Declin	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.45	1
2	5.29	2
3	8.10	3
e b n w b n	10.57	e b s w b s
1	13.42	1
2	16.26	2
3	19.09	3
e n e w n w	21.53	e s e w s w

Latitude 14 Degrees.

North Declination	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.44	1
2	5.28	2
3	8.08	3
e b n w b n	10.55	e b s w b s
1	13.38	1
2	16.22	2
3	19.04	3
e n e w n w	21.47	e s e w s w

Latitude 15 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.43	1
2	5.26	2
3	8.06	3
e b n w b n	10.12	e b s w b s
1	13.35	1
2	16.17	2
3	19.59	3
e n e w n w	21.41	e s e w s w

Latitude 16 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.42	1	
2		5.25	2	
3		8.03	3	
e b n	w b n	10.49	e b s	w b s
1		13.31	1	
2		16.12	2	
3		18.53	3	
e n e	w n w	21.34	e s e	w s w

Latitude 17 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.42	1	
2		5.23	2	
3		8.01	3	
e b n	w b n	10.45	e b s	w b s
1		13.26	1	
2		16.08	2	
3		18.47	3	
e n e	w n w	21.27	e s e	w s w

Latitude 18 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.41	1	
2		5.22	2	
3		7.59	3	
e b n	w b n	10.42	e b s	w b s
1		13.22	1	
2		16.02	2	
3		18.40	3	
e n e	w n w	21.20	e s e	w s w

Latitude 19 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.40	1	
2		5.20	2	
3		7.56	3	
e b n	w b n	10.38	e b s	w b s
1		13.17	1	
2		15.56	2	
3		18.33	3	
e n e	w n w	21.13	e s e	w s w

Latitude 20 Degrees.

North Declinatton.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.39	1
2	5.17	2
3	7.53	3
ebn wbn	10.34	ebs wbs
1	13.12	1
2	15.49	2
3	18.27	3
ene wnw	21.05	ese wsw

Latitude 21 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.38	1
2	5.15	2
3	7.50	3
ebn wbn	10.30	ebs wbs
1	13.07	1
2	15.44	2
3	18.19	3
ene wnw	20.55	ese wsw
1	23.32	1

Latitude 22 Degrees.

De North-clination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.37	1
2	5.13	2
3	7.47	3
ebn wbn	10.25	ebs wbs
1	13.01	1
2	15.38	2
3	18.11	3
ene wnw	20.46	ese wsw
1	23.22	1

Latitude 23 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.36	1
2	5.11	2
3	7.43	3
ebn wbn	10.21	ebs wbs
1	12.56	1
2	15.31	2
3	18.03	3
ene wnw	20.37	ese wsw
1	23.11	1

Latitude 24 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin	South Declination
⊙ri | ⊙ſet	D M	⊙ri | ⊙ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.35	1
2	5.09	2
3	7.39	3
ebn wbn	10.16	ebs wbs
1	12.50	1
2	15.23	2
3	17.54	3
ene wnw	20.28	ese wsw
1	23.00	1

Latitude 25 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin	South Declination.
⊙ri | ⊙ſet	D M	⊙ri | ⊙ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.33	1
2	5.06	2
3	7.36	3
ebn wbn	10.11	ebs wbs
1	12.43	1
2	15.16	2
3	17.46	3
ene wnw	20.18	ese wsw
1	22.48	1

Latitude 26 Degrees.

North Declination	Declin.	South Declination.
⊙ri | ⊙ſet	D M	⊙ri | ⊙ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.32	1
2	5 04	2
3	7.32	3
ebnwbn	10.06	ebs wbs
1	12.36	1
2	15.08	2
3	17.37	3
ene wnw	20.07	ese wsw
1	22.36	1

Latitude 27 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
⊙ri | ⊙ſet	D M	⊙ri | ⊙ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.31	1
2	5.01	2
3	7.28	3
ebn wbn	10 01	ebs wbs
1	12.31	1
2	15.00	2
3	17.28	3
ene wnw	19.56	ese wsw
1	22.23	1

Latitude 28 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ri | ☉ſet	D M	☉ri | ☉ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.30	1
2	4.58	2
3	7.24	3
ebn wbn	9.55	ebs wbs
1	12.24	1
2	14.51	2
3	17.17	3
ene wnw	19.45	ese wsw
1	22.11	1

Latitude 29 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ri | ☉ſet	D M	☉ri | ☉ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.29	1
2	4.55	2
3	7.20	3
ebn wbn	9.50	ebs wbs
1	12.17	1
2	14.43	2
3	17.07	3
ene wnw	29.33	ese wsw
1	21.58	1

Latitude 30 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ri | ☉ſet	D M	☉ri | ☉ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.27	1
2	4.52	2
3	7.17	3
ebn wbn	9.44	ebs wbs
1	12 09	1
2	14.34	2
3	16.57	3
ene wnw	19.21	ese wsw
1	21.44	1

Latitude 31 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ri | ☉ſet	D M	☉ri ☉ſet
Eaſt Wſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2. 5	1
2	4.50	2
3	7.13	3
ebn wbn	9.38	ebs wbs
1	12.01	1
2	14.26	2
3	16.47	3
ene wnw	19.09	ese wsw
1	22.30	1

Latitude 32 Degrees.

North Dec.		Decl.	South De.	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0 00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.23	1	
2		4.46	2	
3		7.08	3	
e byn	wby n	9.31	eby s	w by s
1		11.54	1	
2		14.16	2	
3		16.36	3	
ene	wnw	18.55	ese	wsw
1		21.16	1	

Latitude 33 Degrees.

North Dec.		Decl.	South Decl.	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.22	1	
2		4.43	2	
3		7.04	3	
e by n	wbyn	9.25	e by s	wbys
1		11.46	1	
2		14.06	2	
3		16.24	3	
ene	wnw	18.43	ese	wsw
1		21.01	1	
2		23.18	2	

Latitude 34 Degrees.

North Declination		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.20	1	
2		4.40	2	
3		6.59	3	
ebyn	w by n	9 18	e by s	wby s
1		11.38	1	
2		13.56	2	
3		16.12	3	
ene	wnw	18.30	ese	wsw
1		20.46	1	
2		23.01	2	

Latitude 35 Degrees.

North Declination		Declin.	South Declination	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.18	1	
2		4.37	2	
3		6.54	3	
ebyn	wbyn	9.12	e by s	wby s
1		11.29	1	
2		13.46	2	
3		16.02	3	
ene	wnw	18.16	ese	wsw
1		20.30	1	
2		22.43	2	

Latitude 36 Degrees.

North Dec.		Decl.	South Dec.	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0 00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.16	1	
2		4.33	2	
3		6.49	3	
e byn	wby n	9.05	eby s	w by s
1		11.21	1	
2		13.35	2	
3		15.49	3	
e n e	w n w	18.02	e s e	w s w
1		20.15	1	
2		22.25	2	

Latitude 37 Degrees

North Dec.		Decl.	South Decl.	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M.	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.15	1	
2		4.30	2	
3		6.43	3	
e by n	wbyn	8.58	e by s	wbys
1		11.12	1	
2		13.25	2	
3		15.36	3	
e n e	w n w	17.48	e s e	w s w
1		19.58	1	
2		22.07	2	

Latitude 38 Degrees.

North Declination		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.13	1	
2		4.26	2	
3		6.38	3	
ebyn	w by n	8.50	e by s	wby s
1		11.03	1	
2		13.14	2	
3		15.23	3	
e n e	wnw	17.34	e s e	w s w
1		19.41	1	
2		21.49	2	

Latitude 39 Degrees.

North Declination		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ri.	☉ſet	D M	☉ri.	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.11	1	
2		4.22	2	
3		6.32	3	
ebyn	wbyn	8.43	e by s	wby s
1		10.53	1	
2		13.03	2	
3		15.10	3	
e n e	w n w	17.18	e s e	w s w
1		19.25	1	
2		21.30	2	
3		23.32	3	

Latitude 40 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.09	1	
2		4.19	2	
3		6.27	3	
e b n	w b n	8.36	e b s	w b s
1		10.43	1	
2		12.51	2	
3		14.57	3	
e n e	w n w	17.03	e s e	w s w
1		19.07	1	
2		21.10	2	
3		23.11	3	

Latitude 41 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.07	1	
2		4.15	2	
3		6.22	3	
e by n	w by n	8.28	e by s	w by s
1		10.34	1	
2		12.40	2	
3		14.44	3	
e n e	w n w	16.47	e s e	w s w
1		18.50	1	
2		20.51	2	
3		22.50	3	

Latitude 42 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.06	1	
2		4.11	2	
3		6.16	3	
e by n	w by n	8.20	e by s	w by s
1		10.24	1	
2		12.28	2	
3		14.30	3	
e n e	w n w	16.31	e s e	w s w
1		18.32	1	
2		20.31	2	
3		22.27	3	

Latitude 43 Degrees.

North Declination.		Declin.	South Declination.	
☉ ri	☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri	☉ ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		2.04	1	
2		4.07	2	
3		6.10	3	
e b n	w b n	8.12	e b s	w b s
1		10.14	1	
2		12.16	2	
3		14.16	3	
e n e	w n w	16.15	e s e	w s w
1		18.14	1	
2		20.10	2	
3		22.05	3	

Latitude 44 Degrees.

North Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet	Declin. D M	South Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt West	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.01	1
2	4.03	2
3	6.04	3
ebn wbn	8.04	ebs wbs
1	10.04	1
2	12.03	2
3	14.01	3
ene wnw	15.59	ese wsw
1	17.54	1
2	19.50	2
3	21.42	3
nebe nwbw	23.34	sebe swbw

Latitude 45 Degrees.

North Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet	Declin. D M	South Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	2.00	1
2	3.59	2
3	5.57	3
e by n wbyn	7.56	e bys w bys
1	9.54	1
2	11.51	2
3	13.46	3
ene wnw	15.42	ese wsw
1	17.36	1
2	19.30	2
3	21.19	3
nebe nwbw	23.08	sebe swbw

Latitude 46 Degrees.

North Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet	Declin. D M	South Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.58	1
2	3.55	2
3	5.51	3
e byn w byn	7.47	e by s wbys
1	9.43	1
2	11 38	2
3	13.32	3
ene wnw	15.25	ese wsw
1	18.17	1
2	19.07	2
3	20.55	3
nebe nwbw	22.42	sebe swbw

Latitude 47 Degrees.

North Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet	Declin. D M	South Declination. ☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.55	1
2	3.50	2
3	5.45	3
ebn wbn	7.39	ebs wbs
1	9.33	1
2	11.25	2
3	13.17	3
ene wnw	15.08	ese wsw
1	16.57	1
2	18.46	2
3	20.31	3
nebe nwbw	22.16	sebe swbw

Latitude 48 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*	D M	☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.53	1
2	3 46	2
3	5.38	3
e b n w b n	7.30	e b s w b s
1	9.22	1
2	11.12	2
3	13.01	3
e n e w n w	14.50	e s e w s w
1	16.38	1
2	18.24	2
3	20 07	3
nebe nwbw	21 49	se be swbs
1	23.29	1

Latitude 49 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*	D M	☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.51	1
2	3.42	2
3	5.31	3
e b n w b n	7.22	e b s w b s
1	9.10	1
2	10.59	2
3	12.46	3
e n e w n w	14.32	e s e w s w
1	16.17	1
2	18.01	2
3	19.42	3
nebe nwbw	21.22	sebe swbw
1	32.01	1

Latitude 50 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*	D M	☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.48	1
2	3.37	2
3	5.25	3
e b n w b n	7.12	e b s w b s
1	8.59	1
2	10.46	2
3	12.30	3
e n e w n w	14.74	e s e w s w
1	15.57	1
2	17.39	2
3	19 18	3
nebe nwbw	20.55	sebe swbw
1	22.31	1

Latitude 51 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*	D M	☉ *ri* | ☉ *ſet*
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.46	1
2	3.33	2
3	5.18	3
e b n w b n	7.04	e b s w b s
1	8.48	1
2	10.32	2
3	12.14	3
e n e w n w	13.56	e s e w s w
1	15.36	1
2	17.16	2
3	18.52	3
nebe nwbw	20.28	se be swbw
1	22.61	1
2	23.30	2

Latitude 52 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.44	1
2	3.28	2
3	5.11	3
ebn wbn	6.54	ebs wbs
1	8.37	1
2	10.18	2
3	11.58	3
ene wnw	13.37	ese wsw
1	15.16	1
2	16.52	2
3	18.27	3
nebe nwbw	20 00	se be swbs
1	21.31	1
2	23.00	2

Latitude 53 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.42	1
2	3.23	2
3	5.04	3
ebn wbn	6.44	ebs wbs
1	8.25	1
2	10.04	2
3	11.41	3
ene wnw	13.19	ese wsw
1	14.55	1
2	16.29	2
3	18.01	3
nebe nwbw	19.32	se be swbw
1	21.01	1
2	22.27	2

Latitude 54 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.39	1
2	3.18	2
3	4.57	3
ebn wbn	6.35	ebs wbs
1	8.13	1
2	9.50	2
3	11.25	3
ene wnw	13 00	ese wsw
1	14.33	1
2	16.05	2
3	17.35	3
nebe nwbw	19 03	sebe swbw
1	20.30	1
2	21.54	2
3	23.15	3

Latitude 55 Degrees.

North Declination.	Declin.	South Declination.
☉ ri | ☉ ſet	D M	☉ ri | ☉ ſet
Eaſt Weſt	0.00	Eaſt Weſt
1	1.37	1
2	3.14	2
3	4.49	3
ebn wbn	6.25	ebs wbs
1	8.01	1
2	9.35	2
3	11.08	3
ene wnw	12.41	ese wsw
1	14.12	1
2	15.42	2
3	17.09	3
nebe nwbw	18.35	se be swbw
1	19.59	1
2	21.21	2
3	22.39	3

Latitude 56 Degrees

North Decl		Dec.	South Decl	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		1.34	1	
2		3.09	2	
3		4.42	3	
ebn	wbn	6.16	ebs	wbs
1		7.49	1	
2		9.21	2	
3		10.51	3	
ene	wnw	12.22	ese	wsw
1		13.50	1	
2		15.18	2	
3		16.42	3	
nebe	nwbw	18.06	sebe	swbw
1		19.28	1	
2		20.47	2	
3		22.03	3	
ne	nw	23.18	se	sw

Latitude 57 Degrees.

North Decl		Dec.	South Decl	
☉ri	☉ſet	D M	☉ri	☉ſet
Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		1.32	1	
2		3.04	2	
3		4.35	3	
ebn	wbn	6.06	ebs	wbs
1		7.36	1	
2		9.06	2	
3		10.34	3	
ene	wnw	12.01	ese	wsw
1		13.28	1	
2		14.53	2	
3		16.16	3	
nebe	nwbw	17.37	sebe	swbw
1		18.56	1	
2		20.13	2	
3		21.27	3	
ne	nw	22.39	se	sw

Latitude 58 Degrees.

Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		1.30	1	
2		2.59	2	
3		4.28	3	
ebn	wbn	5.56	ebs	wbs
1		7.24	1	
2		8.51	2	
3		10.17	3	
ene	wnw	11.42	ese	wsw
1		13.06	1	
2		14.28	2	
3		15.48	3	
nebe	nwbw	17.07	sebe	swbw
1		18.24	1	
2		19.38	2	
3		20.50	3	
ne	nw	22.00	se	sw
1		23.08	1	

Latitude 59 Degrees.

Eaſt	Weſt	0.00	Eaſt	Weſt
1		1.27	1	
2		2.54	2	
3		4.20	3	
ebn	wbn	5.46	ebs	wbs
1		7.11	1	
2		8.36	2	
3		10.00	3	
ene	wnw	11.22	ese	wsw
1		12.44	1	
2		14.03	2	
3		15.21	3	
nebe	nwbw	16.37	sebe	swbw
1		17.52	1	
2		19.04	2	
3		20.14	3	
ne	nw	21.22	se	sw
1		22.26	1	
2		23.27	2	

Latitude 60 Degrees.

North Declination.			South Declination.		
⊙ riſe	D.M.	⊙ ſet	⊙ riſe	D.M.	⊙ ſet
Eaſt	0.00	**Weſt**	**Eaſt**	0.00	**Weſt**
1	1.25	1	1	1,25	1
2	2.49	2	2	2.49	2
3	4.12	3	3	4.12	2
e by n	5.36	**w by n**	**e by s**	5.36	**w by s**
1	6.59	1	1	6.59	1
2	8.21	2	2	8.21	2
3	9.42	3	3	9.42	3
e n e	11.02	**w n w**	**e s e**	11.02	**w s w**
1	12.21	1	1	12.21	1
2	13.38	2	2	13.38	2
3	14.53	3	3	14.52	3
n e by e	16.08	**n w by w**	**s e by e**	16.08	**s w by w**
1	17.20	1	1	17.20	1
2	18.30	2	2	18.30	2
3	19.38	3	3	19.38	3
n e	20.42	**n w**	**s e**	20.42	**s w**
1	21.45	1	1	21.45	1
2	22.44	2	2	22 44	2

The Deſcription and Uſe of the foregoing TABLES.

1. THESE Tables of Points of the Compaſs (at which the Sun or any Star, whoſe Declination exceeds not 23 deg. 29 min.) begin at Latitude 0 Deg. and proceed orderly to 60 Deg. (being ſome four, ſome two Tables, in one Page) and ſixty-one in all.

2. In each Table are five Columns; the middlemoſt contains the Degrees of Declination, either North or South; thoſe two on each ſide of it, mark'd ⊙ riſe, ⊙ ſet (under *North* and *South Declination*) ſtand for Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting.

3. The firſt and ſecond Columns, (under *North Declination*) as alſo the fourth and fifth Columns (under *South Declination*) contain the Points, and each Quarter of a Point of the Compaſs, of both Riſing and Setting: Thus, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, under which is 1, 2, 3; that is, *Eaſt* or *Weſt* 1 Quarter, 2 Quarters, 3 Quarters, *Northerly* or *Southerly*; then E. by N. W. by N. under which is 1, 2, 3; that is, E. by N. or W by N. 1 Quarter, 2 Quarters Northerly, &c.

Theſe Tables are ready Helps for finding the Variation of the Compaſs with Eaſe and ſufficient Exactneſs; evidently made out in the following Uſes.

To find the Point of the Compaſs that the Sun riſeth or Setteth with, at any Time of the Year.

FIRST, ſeek the Sun's Declination, in the Table of Declination for the Time propoſed; with which enter the foregoing Table, finding the Latitude in the Head of the Table, and the Declination in the third Column; againſt which, on the Left-hand, if it be North Declination, but on the Right-hand if it be South Declination, is the Point of the Compaſs that the Sun riſes or ſets at, according to the Titles at the Head of the Table.

Note, Theſe Tables ſhew the true Points of the Sun's Riſing or Setting; ſo that you may readily know at any Time, ſeeing the Sun riſe or ſet, the Variation by an ordinary Meridian Compaſs.

There are ſome Compaſſes not touched ſo well as they ought to be; others, in Time, the Virtue of the Stone wears off from the Needle.

Now, by theſe foregoing Tables, you may very readily diſcover any of theſe Defects.

But it may be objected, they cannot ſet the Sun by an ordinary Meridian Compaſs, ſo near as is required.

To this I anſwer, it's as eaſy to ſet the Sun by the Compaſs, as to ſteer a Ship by it; for expert Seamen can ſet the Sun, or a Headland, to near a Quarter of a Point by their Hand, (but with Sights much nearer the Truth.) The Poſture to obſerve in ſuch a Caſe I adviſe, is thus;

Set the Compaſs about two Foot high, and directing your Hand towards the Sun, note what Point, Half-Point, or Quarter-Point, the Sun riſeth, or ſetteth on; then, in that Table belonging to the Latitude, ſee whether the Sun riſeth or ſets that Day upon the ſame Point, found by Obſervation: If they agree, there is no Variation; but if they do not agree, the Compaſs is not true, or there is Variation; and the Variation is ſo much, as is the Difference between the Obſervation and the Table.

Example 1. Admit in Latitude 30 Degrees North, the Sun having 9 Degrees 44 Minutes North Declination; I obſerve the Sun that Day to riſe upon the E.N.E. Point of the Compaſs: I demand the Variation?

In the Head of the foregoing Tables look for the Latitude 30 Degrees; and in the third Column for 9 deg. 44 min. North Declination; and againſt it (under ⊙ riſe) is E by N. which ſheweth that there is one Point Variation. For it appears by the Table, that the ENE. Point on the Compaſs is the true E by N. Point; and the E. by N. (as it's upon the Compaſs) is the true Eaſt Point; the Eaſt Point is the true E by S. the S E. is the SE. by S. and the South is the S. by W. the Weſt is the W. by N. and the North is the N. by E.

This plainly appears by the *Rectifier*, if you bring the E by N. on the outward Circle, right againſt the ENE. on the inward Circle.

Now, ſuppoſe we were to obſerve the Sun at his Setting, in the Latitude of 30 deg. with Declination 9 deg. 44 min. North as aboveſaid, we ſhould find the Sun to ſet exactly at Weſt by the Compaſs, although in the

Morning we did find the Sun to riſe at E.N.E. I know this will be little leſs than a Contradiction to ſome; but if you caſt your Eye upon the *Rectifier*, you may ſee it's a certain Truth.

Example 2. In Latitude 37 deg. North, the Sun's Declination 8 deg. 58 min. North, I obſerve the Sun to riſe E by N. by the Compaſs: I demand the Variation?

In the Table that belongs to 37 deg. againſt 8 deg. 58 min. North Declination, and under ⊙ Riſe, is E by N. which ſheweth there is no Variation, becauſe the Obſervation agreeth with the Table.

Note, If the Declination for the Day propoſed be not the ſame with the Declination in the Tables, then have Regard to the neareſt, allowing for the Difference.

Example 3. In the Latitude 37 deg. North, ſuppoſe the Sun's Declination 10 deg. 15 min. North, I demand the Point of the Compaſs that the Sun ſhould riſe with?

In the Tables the neareſt to 10 deg. 15 min. is 11 deg. 12 min. againſt which the Sun riſeth E by N. a quarter N. and ſets W by N. a quarter N. but in the Table for 37 deg. Latitude, the Declination propoſed, is near about the middle, between 8 deg. 48 min. and 11 deg. 12 min. Therefore the Sun riſeth E by N. half a Quarter N. and ſetteth W by N. half a Quarter N.

Underſtand the like in any other Caſe, let the Declination be what it will in any other Latitude.

Example 4. Admit in Latitude 38 deg. 20 min. North, and Declination 19 deg. 50 min. South: The Sun riſeth upon the E. S. E. Point of the Compaſs: I demand the Variation?

In the Table for Latitude 38 deg. and againſt 19 deg. 41 min. (the neareſt to the given Declination) is E. S. E. a Quarter S. which ſheweth that there is a Quarter of a Point Variation. For the ESE. Point is ESE. a quarter S. and the North Point is N. a quarter E. For if you do bring ESE a quarter S. on the outward Circle of the *Rectifier*, right againſt E.S.E. on the inward Circle, then S.S.W. on the

Compaſs is SSW. a quarter W. and SE. is SE. a quarter S. and E. is E. a quarter S. And ſo for any other Point, Half-Point, or Quarter-Point, by caſting your Eye upon the *Rectifier*.

Note, The Tables ſhew the true Points of Riſing and Setting, and the outward Circle on the *Rectifier* doth the ſame; but the Compaſs, when it differeth from the Tables, ſheweth a falſe Point; and the inward Circle on the *Rectifier* doth the ſame.

Example 5. Admit in Latitude 47d. 24m. North, the Declination 15d. 2m. South, the Sun riſing E by S. by the Compaſs; I demand the Variation?

By the Tables the Sun ſhould riſe E. N. E. therefore there is one Point Variation: For if you bring the E.S.E. on the outward Circle of the *Rectifier*, over againſt the E. by S. on the inward Circle, then the N. by W. on the Compaſs is the true North Point; the NW. is the NW. by N. and the S by E. is the true South Point.

By this Time I ſuppoſe my Reader able to diſcover how much the Variation is, and how to reckon it without any Geometric Demonſtration, or Arithmetic Calculation.

Note, If you have any odd Minutes of Latitude, go to that Table neareſt the Latitude you are in.

I come now to reſolve a Queſtion ſome are puzzled with; and that is this:

Queſt. If the Sun riſe at E. N. E. in any Latitude, ſhould he not ſet the ſame Day at W.N.W. in the ſame Latitude?

Anſw. If there be no Variation, it will; but if there be Variation, it will not be ſo: The Reaſon is evident by the *Rectifier*.

By theſe Tables you may know the Point of the Compaſs that any of the Stars do riſe and ſet at, in any Latitude the Tables contain, either North or South, if the Declination do not exceed the Sun's greateſt Declination.

Example 6. Let it be required to find the Point of the Compaſs the *Bull's Eye* riſes and ſets with, in the Latitude of 50 deg. North.

The Declination of this Star is 15d. 55m. North; in the Table that belongs to 50l. againſt 15d. 57m North Declination, the Point of Riſing is ENE. a quarter N. and the Point of Setting is WNW. a quarter N.

Underſtand the like for any other Star, whoſe Declination exceeds not the Sun's greateſt Declination.

The Uſe of the RECTIFIER.

THIS Inſtrument, as before deſcribed (in Page 93, 94, and 95.) containeth two Circles or Compaſſes. one within the other; but as it's made of Wood, the one moveth upon the other, and by it the Compaſs when it doth vary may be rectified, as followeth:

Bring the true Point of Riſing or Setting (as the Table ſheweth) on the Outward or Under Compaſs, right againſt the falſe Point of Riſing or Setting (as your Compaſs ſheweth) on the Inward or Upper Compaſs; then will the Under Compaſs rectify the Upper.

Examp. 7. Admit in Lat. 45d. N. the Sun's Declination being 7d. 56m. South, the Sun ſetting upon the W. by N. Point of the Compaſs, I demand the Variation?

The Sun (if there be no Variation) will ſet at W. by S. and riſe at E by S. as the Table ſheweth; therefore it appears there is two Points Variation.

Bring the W. by S. Point on the outward Compaſs; right againſt the W. by N. Point on the inward Compaſs; then the Points upon the outward Compaſs do explain the Points that are upon the inward: So that, according to the foregoing Obſervation, the N.N.E. Point on the Compaſs is the true North; the North is the true NNW. the W. by N. is the true W. by S. the SE. by E. is the true E by S. And ſo for any other Point of the Compaſs, by only looking on the *Rectifier*.

And thus you may rectify the Compaſs, without reckoning which way the Variation is, either Eaſtward or Weſtward: The *Rectifier* doth it ſo plain, that you can't be miſtaken.

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	00
2	02	00	02	00	02	00	02	00	02	00	02	00
3	03	00	03	00	03	00	03	00	03	00	03	01
4	04	00	04	00	04	00	04	60	04	01	04	01
5	05	00	05	00	05	00	05	00	05	01	05	01
6	06	00	06	00	06	00	06	01	06	01	06	02
7	07	00	07	00	07	00	07	01	07	01	07	02
8	08	00	08	00	08	01	08	01	08	02	08	02
9	09	00	09	00	09	01	09	01	09	02	09	02
10	10	00	10	00	10	01	10	01	10	02	10	03
11	11	00	11	00	11	01	11	01	11	02	11	03
12	12	00	12	00	12	01	12	01	12	03	12	04
13	13	00	13	00	13	01	13	01	13	03	13	04
14	14	00	14	00	14	01	14	02	14	03	14	04
15	15	00	15	00	15	01	15	02	15	03	15	05
16	16	00	16	01	16	01	16	02	16	04	16	05
17	17	00	17	01	17	01	17	02	17	04	17	05
18	18	00	18	01	18	01	18	02	18	04	18	06
19	19	60	19	01	19	01	19	02	19	04	19	06
20	20	00	20	01	20	02	20	03	20	05	20	06
21	21	00	21	01	21	02	21	03	21	05	21	07
22	22	00	22	01	22	02	22	03	22	05	22	07
23	23	00	23	01	23	02	23	03	23	05	23	08
23,29	23	29	23	30	23	31	23	33	23	35	23	37

Degrees of Declination

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin-	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	00	01	00	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
2	02	01	02	01	02	01	02	02	02	02	02	03
3	03	01	03	01	03	01	03	03	03	03	03	04
4	04	02	04	02	04	02	04	04	04	04	04	05
5	05	02	05	02	05	03	05	05	05	05	05	07
6	06	02	06	03	06	04	06	06	06	06	06	08
7	07	03	07	04	07	05	07	07	07	08	07	09
8	08	03	08	04	08	06	08	08	08	09	08	11
9	09	04	09	05	09	06	09	09	09	10	09	12
10	10	04	10	06	10	07	10	10	10	11	10	13
11	11	05	11	06	11	08	11	11	11	13	11	15
12	12	05	12	07	12	09	12	12	12	14	12	16
13	13	06	13	08	13	09	13	13	13	15	13	17
14	14	06	14	08	14	10	14	14	14	16	14	19
15	15	07	15	09	15	11	15	15	15	17	15	20
16	16	07	16	10	16	12	16	16	16	19	16	22
17	17	08	17	10	17	13	17	17	17	20	17	23
18	18	08	18	11	18	14	18	18	18	21	18	25
19	19	09	19	12	19	15	19	19	19	22	19	26
20	20	09	20	12	20	16	20	20	20	24	20	28
21	21	10	21	13	21	17	21	21	21	25	21	29
22	22	10	22	13	22	18	22	22	22	27	22	31
23	23	11	23	14	23	19	23	23	23	28	23	33
23,29	23	40	23	45	23	50	23	54	23	59	24	05

Degrees of Declination

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

	The Degrees of Latitude.											
Sun's Declin	13		14		15		16		17		18	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	02	01	02	01	02	01	02	01	02	01	03
2	02	03	02	04	02	04	02	05	02	05	02	06
3	03	05	03	05	03	06	03	07	03	08	03	09
4	04	06	04	07	04	08	04	10	04	11	04	12
5	05	08	05	09	05	10	05	12	05	13	05	15
6	06	10	06	11	06	13	06	15	06	17	06	19
7	07	11	07	13	07	15	07	17	07	19	07	22
8	08	13	08	15	08	17	08	19	08	22	08	25
9	09	14	09	17	09	19	09	21	09	25	09	28
10	10	16	10	19	10	21	10	24	10	28	10	31
11	11	17	11	20	11	23	11	27	11	30	11	34
12	12	19	12	22	12	25	12	29	12	33	12	38
13	13	20	13	24	13	27	13	32	13	36	13	41
14	14	22	14	26	14	30	14	34	14	39	14	44
15	15	24	15	28	15	32	15	37	15	42	15	47
16	16	26	16	30	16	35	16	40	16	45	16	51
17	17	28	17	32	17	37	17	42	17	48	17	54
18	18	30	18	34	18	39	18	45	18	51	18	58
19	19	31	19	36	19	42	19	48	19	54	20	01
20	20	33	20	38	20	44	20	51	20	57	21	01
21	21	35	21	40	21	46	21	53	22	00	22	08
22	22	37	22	43	22	49	22	56	23	04	23	12
23	23	39	23	45	23	51	23	58	24	06	24	15
23,29	24	11	24	16	24	24	24	32	24	40	24	49

Degrees of Declination.

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin. Degrees of Declination.	19		20		21		22		23		24	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	03	01	04	01	04	01	05	01	05	01	06
2	02	07	02	08	02	08	02	09	02	10	02	12
3	03	10	03	12	03	13	03	14	03	15	03	17
4	04	14	04	16	04	17	04	19	04	21	04	23
5	05	17	05	19	05	21	05	23	05	26	05	28
6	06	21	06	23	06	26	06	28	06	31	06	34
7	07	24	07	27	07	30	07	33	07	37	07	40
8	08	28	08	31	08	34	08	38	08	42	08	46
9	09	31	09	35	09	39	09	43	09	47	09	51
10	10	35	10	39	10	43	10	48	10	52	10	57
11	11	38	11	43	11	48	11	53	11	58	12	03
12	12	42	12	47	12	52	12	58	13	03	13	09
13	13	46	13	51	13	57	14	03	14	09	14	15
14	14	50	14	55	15	01	15	08	15	14	15	21
15	15	53	16	00	16	06	16	13	16	20	16	27
16	16	57	17	04	17	11	17	18	17	26	17	34
17	18	01	18	08	18	15	18	23	18	31	18	40
18	19	05	19	12	19	20	19	28	19	37	19	46
19	20	08	20	16	20	24	20	33	20	42	20	52
20	21	12	21	20	21	29	21	39	21	49	21	59
21	22	16	22	25	22	34	22	44	22	55	23	07
22	23	20	23	29	23	39	23	50	24	01	24	12
23	24	24	24	34	24	44	24	55	25	07	25	19
23,29	24	58	25	08	25	18	25	29	25	41	25	54

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin	25		26		27		28		29		30	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	06	01	07	01	08	01	08	01	09	01	09
2	02	12	02	13	02	15	02	16	02	17	02	18
3	03	18	03	20	03	22	03	24	03	26	03	28
4	04	25	04	27	04	29	04	32	04	34	04	37
5	05	31	05	33	05	37	05	40	05	43	05	46
6	06	37	06	41	06	44	06	48	06	52	06	56
7	07	43	07	48	07	51	07	56	08	01	08	06
8	08	50	08	54	08	59	09	04	09	09	09	15
9	09	56	10	01	10	06	10	12	10	18	10	24
10	11	03	11	08	11	14	11	21	11	27	11	34
11	12	09	12	15	12	21	12	28	12	36	12	44
12	13	16	13	23	13	30	13	37	13	45	13	53
13	14	22	14	30	14	35	14	45	14	54	15	03
14	15	29	15	37	15	45	15	54	16	03	16	12
15	16	35	16	44	16	53	17	03	17	12	17	23
16	17	42	17	51	18	01	18	11	18	21	18	32
17	18	46	18	59	19	09	19	20	19	31	19	43
18	19	56	20	06	20	17	20	29	20	41	20	54
19	21	02	21	13	21	25	21	38	21	51	22	05
20	22	10	22	22	22	34	22	48	23	02	23	16
21	23	18	23	30	23	43	23	57	24	12	24	27
22	24	24	24	37	24	51	25	06	25	22	25	38
23	25	32	25	46	26	01	26	16	26	32	26	49
23,29	26	08	26	23	26	37	26	52	27	08	27	25

Degrees of Declination.

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin. / Degrees of Declination.	31		32		33		34		35		36	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	10	01	10	01	11	01	12	01	13	01	14
2	02	19	02	21	02	23	02	25	02	27	02	29
3	03	30	03	33	03	35	03	38	03	40	03	43
4	04	40	04	43	04	46	04	50	04	53	04	57
5	05	50	05	54	05	58	06	02	06	06	06	11
6	07	00	07	05	07	10	07	15	07	20	07	25
7	08	11	08	16	08	21	08	27	08	33	08	40
8	09	21	09	27	09	33	09	39	09	46	09	54
9	10	31	10	38	10	45	10	52	11	00	11	08
10	11	41	11	48	11	55	12	03	12	12	12	21
11	12	52	13	00	13	09	13	18	13	28	13	39
12	14	02	14	11	14	21	14	32	14	43	14	54
13	15	13	15	22	15	33	15	44	15	56	16	09
14	16	22	16	33	16	45	16	57	17	10	17	24
15	17	34	17	46	17	58	18	11	18	25	18	40
16	18	44	18	57	19	11	19	25	19	40	19	55
17	19	56	20	10	20	24	20	39	20	55	21	11
18	21	07	21	21	21	36	21	53	22	10	22	27
19	22	19	22	34	22	50	23	07	23	25	23	44
20	23	31	23	47	24	04	24	22	24	41	25	00
21	24	43	25	00	25	18	25	37	25	56	26	17
22	25	55	26	13	26	32	26	52	27	13	27	35
23	27	07	27	26	27	46	28	07	28	29	28	52
23,29	27	43	28	03	28	23	28	45	29	05	29	52

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 *Degreess of Latitude, either North or South.*

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	37 D	37 M	38 D	38 M	39 D	39 M	40 D	40 M	41 D	41 M	42 D	42 M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	15	01	16	01	17	01	18	01	20	01	21
2	02	30	02	32	02	34	02	36	02	39	02	41
3	03	45	03	48	03	51	03	54	03	58	04	02
4	05	00	05	04	05	08	05	13	05	18	05	23
5	06	16	06	21	06	26	06	32	06	38	06	44
6	07	31	07	37	07	43	07	50	07	57	08	05
7	08	47	08	54	09	01	09	09	09	17	09	26
8	10	02	10	10	10	19	10	28	10	37	10	47
9	11	17	11	27	11	37	11	47	11	58	12	09
10	12	32	12	43	12	54	13	06	13	18	13	31
11	13	50	14	01	14	13	14	26	14	39	14	53
12	15	06	15	18	15	31	15	45	16	00	16	15
13	16	22	16	35	16	49	17	04	17	20	17	37
14	17	38	17	52	18	08	18	24	18	42	19	00
15	18	55	19	11	19	28	19	45	20	04	20	23
16	20	11	20	28	20	46	21	05	21	25	21	46
17	21	28	21	46	22	06	22	26	22	48	23	10
18	22	48	23	05	23	25	23	47	24	10	24	34
19	24	04	24	24	24	46	25	09	25	33	25	58
20	25	21	25	43	26	06	26	30	26	56	27	24
21	26	39	27	02	27	27	27	53	28	21	28	50
22	27	58	28	23	28	49	29	16	29	45	30	16
23	29	17	29	43	30	11	30	40	31	11	31	43
23,29	29	58	30	24	30	52	31	22	31	54	32	28

Degrees of Declination.

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin. Degrees of Declination.	43		44		45		46		47		48	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	22	01	23	01	25	01	26	01	28	01	29
2	02	44	02	47	02	50	02	53	02	56	02	59
3	04	06	04	10	04	15	04	19	04	24	04	29
4	05	28	05	34	05	40	05	46	05	52	05	59
5	06	51	06	58	07	05	07	12	07	20	07	29
6	08	13	08	21	08	30	08	39	08	49	08	59
7	09	35	09	45	09	56	10	06	10	18	10	30
8	10	58	11	09	11	21	11	34	11	47	12	00
9	12	21	12	34	12	47	13	01	13	16	13	31
10	13	44	13	58	14	13	14	28	14	44	15	02
11	15	07	15	22	15	38	15	56	16	15	16	34
12	16	31	16	48	17	06	17	25	17	45	18	06
13	17	55	18	13	18	33	18	54	19	16	19	39
14	19	18	19	39	20	00	20	23	20	47	21	12
15	20	43	21	05	21	28	21	52	22	18	22	45
16	22	08	22	32	22	56	23	23	23	50	24	20
17	23	34	23	59	24	25	24	53	25	23	25	55
18	24	59	25	26	25	54	26	25	26	57	27	31
19	26	25	26	54	27	25	27	58	28	32	29	07
20	27	53	28	23	28	56	29	31	30	07	30	45
21	29	20	29	53	30	27	31	03	31	42	32	23
22	30	48	31	22	31	58	32	37	33	18	34	03
23	32	16	32	51	33	30	34	12	34	56	35	43
23,29	33	03	33	40	34	20	35	03	35	48	36	35

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 *Degreess of Latitude, either North or South.*

The Degrees of Latitude.

Sun's Declin.	49		50		51		52		53		54	
Degrees of Declination.	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	31	01	33	01	35	01	37	01	39	01	42
2	03	03	03	06	03	10	03	15	03	20	03	24
3	04	34	04	40	04	46	04	52	04	59	05	06
4	06	06	06	14	06	22	06	30	06	39	06	49
5	07	38	07	48	07	58	08	08	08	19	08	31
6	09	10	09	21	09	33	09	46	10	00	10	15
7	10	42	10	55	11	09	11	24	11	40	11	57
8	12	14	12	29	12	45	13	02	13	21	13	41
9	13	47	14	05	14	24	14	43	15	04	15	26
10	15	21	15	40	16	01	16	23	16	46	17	11
11	16	54	17	16	17	39	18	03	18	29	18	57
12	18	28	18	52	19	18	19	44	20	12	20	43
13	20	03	20	29	20	57	21	26	21	57	22	30
14	21	38	22	06	22	37	23	08	23	42	24	18
15	23	14	23	45	24	18	24	52	25	28	26	07
16	24	51	25	24	25	59	26	36	27	16	27	58
17	26	28	27	03	27	41	28	21	29	04	29	50
18	28	06	28	43	29	24	30	07	30	53	31	42
19	29	45	30	25	31	08	31	55	32	45	33	38
20	31	25	32	08	32	54	33	44	34	39	35	35
21	33	06	33	52	34	41	35	34	36	31	37	32
22	31	48	35	37	36	30	37	27	38	29	39	26
23	36	33	37	26	38	23	39	24	40	29	41	40
23,29	37	26	38	20	39	19	40	23	41	29	42	46

A Table of Amplitudes, fitting all Places from the Equinoctial, to 60 Degrees of Latitude, either North or South.

Sun's Declin. Degrees of Declination	The Degrees of Latitude.											
	55		56		57		58		59		60	
	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1	01	45	01	47	01	50	01	53	01	56	02	00
2	03	29	03	34	03	40	03	46	03	53	04	00
3	05	14	05	22	05	31	05	40	05	50	06	00
4	06	59	07	10	07	22	07	34	07	47	08	01
5	08	44	08	57	09	11	09	26	09	43	10	02
6	10	30	10	47	11	04	11	22	11	42	12	04
7	12	15	12	35	12	56	13	18	13	41	14	06
8	14	02	14	24	14	48	15	14	15	41	16	10
9	15	49	16	14	16	45	17	10	17	41	18	14
10	17	37	18	05	18	33	19	07	19	41	20	18
11	19	26	19	56	20	29	21	04	21	43	22	26
12	21	15	21	49	22	25	23	04	23	47	24	34
13	23	05	23	43	24	23	25	07	25	54	26	44
14	24	56	25	37	26	21	27	09	28	01	28	55
15	26	49	27	34	28	22	29	14	30	12	31	09
16	28	43	29	32	30	24	31	21	32	22	33	27
17	30	39	31	31	32	27	33	28	34	32	35	47
18	32	35	33	33	34	34	35	40	36	53	38	09
19	34	35	35	36	36	46	37	54	39	13	40	36
20	36	36	37	42	38	53	40	12	41	37	43	10
21	38	39	39	51	41	09	42	34	44	05	45	48
22	40	47	42	04	43	27	44	59	46	40	48	32
23	42	56	44	19	45	50	47	30	49	21	51	23
23,29	44	00	45	27	47	02	48	46	50	47	52	51

Theſe Uſe of theſe Tables of Amplitudes.

THE Sun or Star's Amplitude, is the Diſtance of the Riſing or Setting of the Sun or Star from the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Horizon, either Northerly or Southerly.

Note, When the Sun or Stars have North Declination, they riſe to the Northward of the Eaſt, and ſet to the Northward of the Weſt: But if their Declination be South, they riſe to the Southward of the Eaſt, and ſet to the Southward of the Weſt; And by theſe Tables it is thus found, *viz.*

Look the Latitude in the Head of the Table, the Declination in the firſt Column on the Left-hand; and in the common Angle of meeting is the Amplitude deſired.

Example 1. In the Latitude of 30 deg. the Sun's Declination being 7d. 0m. North, I demand the Amplitude?

Anſw. The Amplitude is 8 deg. 6 min. For under Latitude 30d. in Page 140, and againſt Declination 7d. you will find 8d. 6m. which is the Amplitude from the Eaſt Northward at Sun-riſing, and from the Weſt Northward at Sun-ſetting. But if the Declination had been 7d. 0m. South, in Latitude 30d. as aforeſaid, then the Amplitude would have been 8d. 6m. from the Eaſt Southward at Sun-riſing, and 8d. 6m. from the Weſt Southward at Sun-ſetting.

If there be any odd Minutes of Declination, take the Proportional Part.

Example 2. In the Latitude of 42d. 30m. the Sun's Declination being 12d. 15m. I demand the Amplitude?

Anſw. The Ampl. is 16d. 43m. found as follows; According to the former Directions, for the Latit. of 42d.

$$\text{and Declin. being}\left\{\begin{matrix}12\\13\end{matrix}\right\}\text{the Ampl. is}\left\{\begin{matrix}16\text{d.} & 15\text{m.}\\ \underline{17\text{d.}} & \underline{37\text{m.}}\end{matrix}\right.$$

Subtract, and their Difference is —— 1d. 22m.

Then ſay, As 1d. or 60m. is to 1d. 22m. or 82m. ſo is 15m. to 20m. found as here-under:

If 60m. give —— 82m. what ſhall 15 min?
15
———
410
82
———
6(0)123(0)20m. Proportional Part
———
030 Remainder.

Lat. 42d. and Declin. 12d. the Amplit. is 16d. 15m.
To it add the Proportional Part above —— 0d. 20m.
Gives Amplitude for Declin. 12d. 15m. to be 16d 35m.

Again, for Lat. 43d. { 12 } deg. *Amp.* { 16d. 31m.
and Declin. —— — { 13 } is —— { 17d. 55m.
Subtracted, makes the Difference to be —— 1d. 24m.

Then ſay, As 60m. is to 1d. 24m. or 84m. ſo is 15m. to 21m. found as here-under:

If 60m. give —— 84m. what ſhall 15m?
15
———
420
84
———
9(0)126(0)21 min. Proportional Parts
———
00
———
00 Remainder

D. M.
Lat. 43d. and Declin. 12d. Amplitude is —— 16 : 31
To it add the Proportional Part above —— 00 : 21
Gives for Declin. 12d. 15m. the Amplit. —— 16 : 52

Now becauſe the given Latitude 42d. 30m. is in the middle, between 42d. and 43d. therefore the Medium of the Amplitudes before found, is the Amplitude required, and is thus:

Lat.	42	d. Decl. 12d. 15m. the Amp. is	16d.	35m.
	43		16d.	52m.
Added together, is			33d.	27m.
The Half is the Amplitude required			16d.	43m.

Thus may the Amplitude be found for any odd Minutes of Latitude, or Declination, though the Table is calculated for whole Degrees only.

By this Table the Variation of the Compaſs is moſt readily found; for by the Azimuth or Amplitude Compaſs find the Sun or Star's Magnetic Amplitude, at their Riſing or Setting; and the true Amplitude (according to the Latitude of the Place, and their Declination) by this Table; the Difference of theſe Amplitudes (when both are North or both South) but their Sum (if one North the other South) is the Variation of the Compaſs.

But by the *Rectifier* it is moſt eaſily done thus:

Bring the Magnetic Amplitude (on the upper Compaſs) right againſt the true Amplitude (on the lower Compaſs) then doth the North Point in the upper, ſtand againſt the Variation in the lower; and the upper Compaſs is explained in all its Parts by the lower Compaſs.

Example 1. Suppoſe the Magnetic Amplitude at Sunriſing (found by the Azimuth or Amplitude Compaſs) be Eaſt Southerly 15d. 30m. and the true Amplitude (according to the Latitude of the Place, and Declination of the Object obſerved) be Eaſt Southerly 26d. 45m. I demand the Variation of the Compaſs?

By the *Rectifier*.

Bring 15d. 30m. Eaſt Southerly on the upper Compaſs, againſt 26d. 45m. Eaſt Southerly on the lower Compaſs: Then doth the North Point on the firſt ſtand right againſt 11d. 15m. North Eaſterly on the latter; ſo that the Compaſs doth vary 11d. 15m. or 1 Point Eaſt.

Ex. 2. True *Ampl.* 07d. 00m. Eaſt Northerly
Magn. 15d. 30m. Eaſt Southerly
I demand the Variation of the Compaſs?

By the Rectifier.

Bring 15d. 30m. Eaſt Southerly, on the upper Compaſs, right againſt 7 deg. Eaſt Northerly, on the lower Compaſs, then the North Point on the firſt ſtands againſt 22d. 30m. North Weſterly; that is, two Points Weſt Variation. In like manner for any other, and the Variation is moſt readily found. This *RECTIFIER* is made of Wood.

The APPENDIX contains the Deſcription and Uſe of INSTRUMENTS moſt uſeful in *Navigation*.

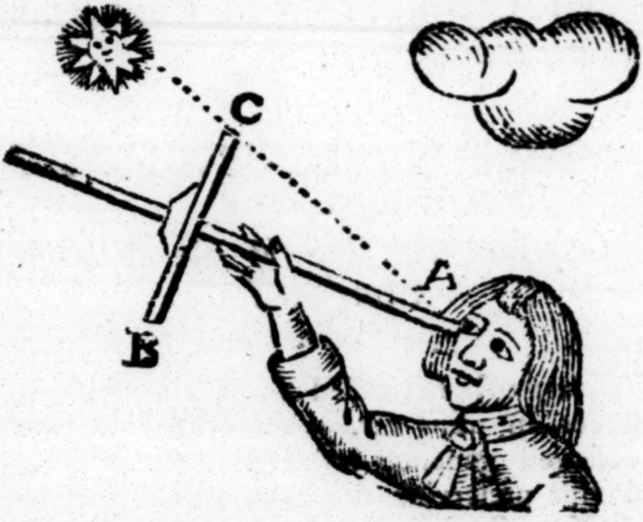
The Deſcription and Uſe of the Fore-ſtaff, *or* Croſs-Staff.

THE *Fore-ſtaff*, ſo called from the Poſture of the Obſerver in uſing it, whoſe Face is towards the Thing obſerved generally; though for the Sun, it's ſo contrived (for preſerving the Eye) to be uſed backward. It's called alſo a *Croſs-ſtaff* from it's Form; being a Square Staff with three or four Pieces of Wood acroſs it, which are called Croſſes.

The Staff is uſually about 30 Inches, or 3 Foot long, and more than half an Inch ſquare, having four Sides, each graduated unequally, like a Scale of Tangents: To each of them belongs a diſtinct Croſs; though ſometimes the ſhorteſt Croſs is made to ſerve two Sides of the Staff; that is, the Breadth is for the Ten-Croſs, and the Length for the Thirty-Croſs. Beſides this, it hath two Croſſes more, the longeſt is the Ninety-Croſs, the other is the Sixty-Croſs. Theſe four Croſſes are thus to be underſtood, *viz.*

10	Croſs, belongs to that Side beginning at	4	and ending at	10
30		10		30
60		20		60
90		30		90

The Figure of the *Fore-Staff*.



The Uſe of the Fore-ſtaff.

IT's common and ordinary at Sea, to take the Meridian Altitude of the Sun or Stars with this Inſtrument, and by it find the Latitude the Ship is in.

To perform which, take Notice of theſe Precepts following:

1. *Note*, The 10, 30, 60, and 90 Croſs, are to be uſed according as the Meridian Altitude is more or leſs; that is, if leſs than 10d. uſe the 10 Croſs; if between 10 and 30d. uſe the 30 Croſs; if between 30 and 60d. the 60 Croſs; if more than 60, uſe the 90 Croſs.

2. Having conſidered which Croſs (according to the judg'd Altitude of the Object intended to be obſerved) is ſuitable, put it on the Staff, ſo that the flat Side of the Croſs may be towards the flat or ſquare End of the Staff; Then,

3. Hold the flat end of the Staff (as A) to the corner of your Eye; there let it reſt upon your Eye bone, as near the corner of your Eye as you can, ſo it doth not hinder your Sight.

4. Then look to the upper End of the Croſs (as at C) for the Sun or Star, and at the lower End (at B) for the Horizon.

5. But if, at the lower End of the Croſs, you ſee all Sky and no Water, then draw the Croſs a little nearer to your Eye.

6. If, on the contrary, you ſee all Water and no Sky, then ſlide the Croſs a little farther from you.

7. Then, if you ſee the Center of the Sun or Star at the upper End of the Croſs, and the Horizon at the lower End, the Croſs ſtands as it ought.

8. Wait till the Sun or Star be on the Meridian, making Obſervation often; and as the Sun or Star riſeth, draw the Croſs a little nearer to your Eye.

9. If the Sun or Star be fallen, you will not ſee the Horizon, for the Water will hide it from you, and then Obſerving is over at that Time. Stir not the Croſs out of its Place, only ſee at what deg. *&c.* it reſteth, on that ſide

of the Staff belonging to it; and it's the Meridian Altitude or Complement thereof, according to the Word *Alt.* or *Comp.* on the Staff.

How to uſe the Fore-ſtaff *backward.*

THIS is only uſed with the Sun, and for this Purpoſe the Ten Croſs hath another Piece of Wood or Ivory put croſs it; ſo that the lower Edge of this croſs piece lieth even with the middle of the Square Hole in the Ten-Croſs, which alſo anſwers to the middle of the Thickneſs of the Staff.

There is alſo a Plate of Braſs with a Hole in it, and ſo fitted, that it will ſlide off and fit the Ends of the 90, 60, or 30 Croſs: Theſe two Things added to the Fore-ſtaff makes it fit for a backward Obſervation of the Sun, which is thus, *viz.*

1. According as the Meridian Altitude of the Sun, is more or leſs, ſo uſe the 90, 60, or 30 Croſs; putting it on the Staff, the flat ſide of it even with the flat end of the Staff, there ſcrew it faſt; and at one End of the Croſs ſlip on the foreſaid Braſs Plate, ſo as to leave a ſlit Sight through it, near the lower End of the Croſs.

2. Put the Ten-Croſs (having a croſs Piece on it) on the Staff, the flat ſide of it towards the other Croſs at the Staff's End.

3. Turn your Back to the Sun, look through the Slit in the Braſs, at the lower End of the Croſs, for the Shadow at the upper End of it, lying on the Ten-Croſs in the Line anſwering the middle of the Staff, and on each Side of the Staff.

4. At the ſame Time the Horizon ſhould be ſeen (through the foreſaid Slit) to lie even with the Shadow on the middle Line, in the Ten-Croſs; and at each End of it, on both Sides the Croſs.

5. In looking through the Slit in the Braſs, you muſt bring the Shadow upon the middle Line, and if inſtead of the Horizon, you ſee only Water there, then draw the

Ten-Croſs nearer, till the Shadow and Horizon agree or meet in the ſaid middle Line.

6. On the contrary, looking as before, if inſtead of the Horizon you ſee Sky meet the Shadow on the middle Line; then put the Ten-Croſs from you, 'till you ſee the Horizon and the Shadow meet together on the middle Line.

7. Continue obſerving till the Sun be at the higheſt; and as the Sun riſeth, you muſt draw the Ten Croſs nearer, in order to keep the Horizon and Shadow together on the ſaid middle of it.

8. If the Sun be fallen after you have continued obſerving as before (directed) the Horizon will lie below the Shadow on the middle Line; then is the obſerving finiſhed at that Time: Stir not the Ten-Croſs out of its Place, for where it now ſtands (on that Side of the Staff belonging to the Croſs at the End of it) is the Sun's Meridian Altitude, or Complement thereof, as before in obſerving forward.

Thus I have ſhewed how to take an Obſervation by the Croſs-ſtaff both Forward and Backward. The next Thing in Order, will be to ſhew how to work it; And for that take notice of theſe following Rules.

To work an Obſervation.

1. IF the Sun or Star hath North Declination, and be on the Meridian to the Southward of you, ſubtract the Declination from the Meridian Altitude; the Remainder is the height of the Equinoctial, or Complement of the Latitude North.

2. But if the Object obſerved hath South Declination, add; the Sum (if it exceed not 90 deg.) is the Height of the Equator, or Complement of the Latitude North: If the Sum exceed 90 deg. ſubtract 90 from it; the Remainder is the Latitude South.

3. If the Object hath North Declination, and be on the Meridian to the Northward, add the Declination

to the Meridian Altitude ; the Sum (if it exceed not 90d.) is the Height of the Equator, or Complement of the Latitude South : But if it doth exceed 90 deg. ſubtract 90d. from the ſaid Sum, the Remainder is the Latitude North.

4. If the Sun hath South Declination, and be to the Northward at Noon, ſubtract the Declination from his Meridian Altitude ; the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude South.

5. When the Sun hath no Declination, the Meridian Altitude is the Complement of the Latitude North, if he be South at Noon ; and the contrary.

6. If the Sun be in the Zenith, and at the ſame time he hath no Declination, you are then under the Equinoctial.

7. But if the Sun hath North or South Declination, and in the Zenith, the Declination is the Latitude you are in, North or South.

8. If you obſerve the Sun or any Star upon the Meridian beneath the Pole, add the Meridian Altitude to the Complement of the Sun or Star's Declination ; the Sum is the Height of the Pole, or Latitude of the Place.

Theſe eight Rules are explained by the Examples following.

Examples for working an Obſervation in North Latitude.

Example. 1. ADmit at Sea, I obſerve the Sun's Meridian Altitude to be 42d. 20m. South, and at the ſame Time the Sun's Declination is 10d. 10m. North, I demand the Latitude I am in?

	D.		M.	
The Meridian Altitude ——— —— ———	42	:	20	South
The Sun's Declination ——— ſubtract	10	:	10	North
The Complement of the Latitude ———	32	:	10	
Subtract it from ——— ——— ———	90	:	00	
The Latitude I am in, is ——— ———	57	:	50	North

Example 2. Being at Sea the 22d of *May*, *Anno* 1750. find the Sun's Meridian Altitude to be 65d. 10 min. outh; I demand the Latitude?

	D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude	65	10	South
The Sun's Declination Subtract	22	13	North
The Complement of the Latitude	42	57	
ubtract it from	90	00	
The Latitude I am in, is	47	03	North

Example 3. Being at Sea, the 27th of *November*, *Anno* 751, I find the Sun's Meridian Altitude to be 26 deg. 0 min. South; I demand the Latitude I am in?

	D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude	26	30	South
The Sun's Declination add	22	45	South
The Complement of the Latitude	49	15	
Subtract it from	90	00	
The Latitude I am in, is	40	45	North

Example 4. At Sea, the 25th of *April*, *Anno* 1752. I find the Sun's Meridian Altitude by Obſervation to be 58 deg. 45 min. South; I demand the Latitude I am in?

	D.	M.	
Meridian Altitude	58	45	South
The Declination	16	43	North
The Complement of the Latitude	42	02	
Subtract it from	90	00	
The Latitude I am in, is	47	58	North

Example 5. Admit the 12th Day of *June*, 1753, I find the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation to be 0 deg. 35 min. North; I demand the Latitude I am in?

		D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude		80	35	North
The Sun's Declination	add	23	28	North
The Sum is		104	03	
From it ſubtract		90	00	
The Latitude I am in, is		14	03	North

Example 6. Admit. *Auguſt* 22, 1751, the Sun's Meridian Altitude was obſerved to be 85d. 15m. North; I demand the Latitude of that Place?

		D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude		85	15	North
The Sun's Declination	add	8	02	North
The Sum is		93	17	
From it ſubtract		90	00	
The Latitude of the Place is		03	17	North

Example 7. Admit, in a Ship at Sea, *June* 19, 1752. the Sun's Meridian Altitude is 66d. 46m. North; I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

		D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude		66	46	North
The Sun's Declination	add	23	11	North
Complement of the Latitude		89	57	
From it ſubtract		90	00	
The Ship is nearly under the Equinoctial		00	03	South

Examples to find the Latitude, *by obſerving the* Stars.

Examp. 8. ADmit I obſerve the *Bull's Eye* upon the Meridian, and find his Meridian Altitude to be 50d. 30m. South; I demand the Latitude I am in?

	D.	M.	
he Declination of the *Bull's Eye* is	15	56	North
he Meridian Altitude of the Star	50	30	South
he Star's Declination ſubtract	15	56	North
omplement of Latitude is	34	34	
ubtract it from	90	00	
he Latitude I am in, is	55	26	North

Example 9. Admit I obſerve the bright Star in the *reat Dog*'s *Mouth*, and I find his Meridian Altitude to be 5d. 45m. South; I demand the Latitude I am in?

	D.	M.	
he Declin. of the *Great Dog's Mouth* is	16	21	South
he Meridian Altitude of the Star	35	45	South
he Star's Declination add	16	21	South
he Height of the Equator is	52	06	
ubtract it from	90	00	
he Latitude I am in, is	37	54	North

Examples for working an Obſervation in South Latitude.

x. 10. ADmit the 10th Day of *May*, *Anno*, 1750, I find the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſer-ation to be 62d. 00m. North; I demand the Latitude the hip is in?

	D.	M.	
he Meridian Altitude	62	00	North
he Sun's Declination add	20	13	North
he Complement of the Latitude, is	82	13	
ubtract it from	90	00	
he Latitude the Ship is in, is	07	47	South

Example 11. Admit the 15th Day of *January*, *Anno* 752, in Longitude 150d. Eaſt, I find the Meridian Alti-ude, by Obſervation, to be 58d. 45m. North; I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

The Sun's Declination in the Meridian of *London*, fo the 15th of *January* is 18d. 49m. the daily Difference a this Time is 15m. decreaſing; therefore (in the Table o Proportion) in Page 20, you will find the Proportiona Minutes to be 6m. which add to the Declination in th Meridian of *London*, the Sum is 18d. 55m. South, th Sun's true Declination for the Longitude of 150d Eaſt.

		D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude ——— ———		58	45	North
The Sun's Declination ———	ſubtract	18	55	South
Complement of the Latitude, is ———		29	50	
Subtract it from ——— ——— ———		90	00	
The Latitude the Ship is in, in ———		50	10	South

Example 12. Admit, the 12th Day of *July*, *Anno* 1753, I find the Sun's Meridian Altitude to be 66 deg. 52 min. North; I demand the Latitude?

		D.	M.	
The Meridian Altitude ——— ——— ———		66	52	North
The Sun's Declination ——— ———	add	20	04	North
Complement of the Latitude is ———		86	56	
Subtract it from ——— ——— ——— ———		90	00	
Latitude required, is ——— ——— ———		03	04	South

Example 13. A Ship at Sea, the Sun's Declination being 15d. 30m. South, and the Sun's Meridian Altitude 80d. 45m. South, I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

Anſw. The Latitude is 6d. 15m. South.

Example 14. The Sun's Declination being 11d. 14m. South, and his Meridian Altitude 79d. 38m. South; I demand the Latitude?

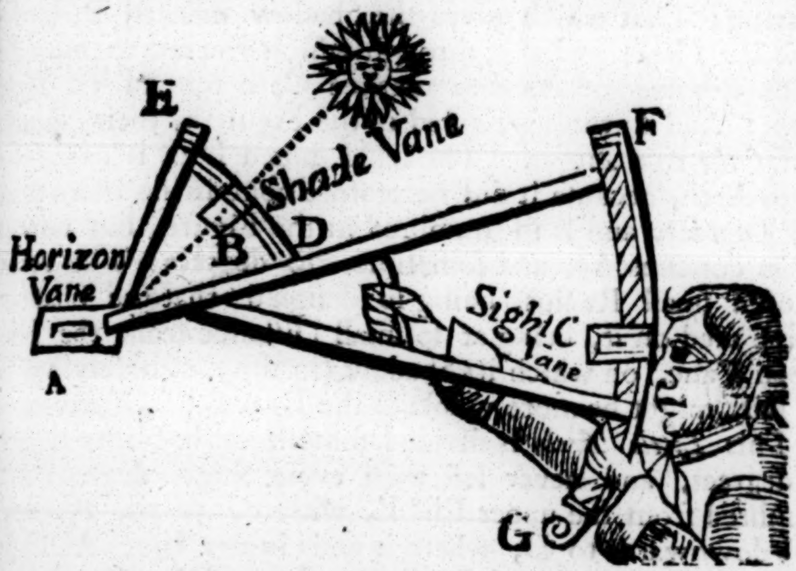
Anſw. The Latitude is 0d. 52m. South.

Note 1. If you obſerve by the lower Part of the Sun, you muſt add 16m. for the Sun's Semidiameter, and the Sum will be the true Altitude of the Sun's Center.

Note 2. If you obſerve by the upper Limb of the Sun, ſubtract 16m. the Remainder is the Altitude of the Sun's Center.

The

The Figure of the QUADRANT.



The Deſcription and Uſe of the QUADRANT.

THIS Inſtrument (called a Quadrant, firſt invented by our Countryman Capt. *Davis*, and thence called *Davis*'s *Quadrant*) is of a very commodius Form; at preſent the moſt general approved Inſtrument at Sea, for obſerving the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

The Form of it (as in the Figure prefixed) may be of any Radius or Length, between 18 Inches and 3 Feet; but the moſt general now made, are Quadrants of 24 Inches Radius, with one Arch 65 degrees, the other 25 degrees, and a Glaſs in the Shadow Vane.

The principal Parts are three Vanes and two Arches; on which Arches the degrees both together make 90d. from whence it hath the Denomination of a Quadrant.

The *Horizon Vane* (mark'd in the foregoing Figure A, and with it's Name) reſpects the Horizon in Time of obſerving: That which gives the Shadow marked B, is the *Shadow Vane*; and that through which you are to look for both *Shadow* and *Horizon* marked C, is termed the *Sight Vane*: And all theſe are noted in the Figure by their Names.

Of the two Arches. The leſſer noted DE, is called the 60th Arch, becauſe it did heretofore contain no more than 60 Degrees, and is ſo numbred in the Figure, but now it often contains 65, and ſometimes 70 degrees: This Arch is of a ſmall Radius, being ſo deſign'd that the Shadow Vane uſed on it, being at ſo ſmall Diſtance from the Horizon Vane, on which its Shadow (in time of obſerving) is to fall, might be more viſible to the Eye of the Obſerver.

This *Little Arch* is divided ſometimes but into every 5 degrees, and never leſs than every ſingle degree: It's numbred from the upper End E, with 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, *&c.* downwards to D, where it ends in the Line ADF (a Line in the middle of the longer Leg of the Quadrant) at 60, 65, or 70 degrees, according as the other Arch is divided; ſo that the Numbers at D and F together, ever muſt make 90 degrees.

The *Greater Arch*, GF, is called the 30th Arch: it's of a large Radius, that it might contain the leſſer Diviſions of a degree; and being of a competent Breadth, thereon are uſually deſcribed 9 Concentric Circles, interſected with three Diagonal Lines in each degree, making each Interſection two Minutes of a Degree.

The *Great Arch* is divided on the Limb into Degrees by long Strokes, each again ſubdivided into ſix equal Parts by ſhorter Strokes; each ſmall Diviſion being 10 Minutes, and are numbered from the lower End G, with 5, 10, 15, *&c.* upwards to F, where it ends in the Line ADF, either at 20, 25, or 30 degrees: The Figures always at F and D together make 90, as in this Figure.

The Uſe of the Quadrant.

THIS Inſtrument is rarely uſed otherwiſe than to obſerve the Sun's Meridian Altitude; which to perform, I thus deſcribe.

1. Put the Horizon Vane AB on the End A, and cloſe to the Center A; the Sight Vane put on the Arch GF, cloſe to the Back of it; and the Shadow Vane put on the little Arch DE, cloſe to the Back of it, and fix the upper Edge of the Vane to a Number of Degrees leſs than the Complement of the Altitude by 15 or 20 Degrees.

2. The Vanes being thus fixed upon the Quadrant, turning your Back towards the Sun, the End G in your Hand, and F uppermoſt, look thro' the Sight Vane, cauſing the upper Edge of the Shade of the Shadow Vane to lie upon the upper Edge of the Slit in the Horizon Vane, where is drawn a black Line; at the ſame time, if the Horizon appear thro' the ſaid Slit in the Horizon Vane, the Vanes on the Quadrant ſtand at the Sun's preſent Altitude.

3. But if the Sky appear inſtead of the Horizon, ſlide the Sight Vane a little higher towards F; on the contrary, if the Sea appear inſtead of the Horizon, then ſlide the Sight Vane lower towards G; continue ſo to do till the Horizon appear thro' the Horizon Vane.

4. In order to obtain the Meridian Altitude (which is the greateſt Altitude the Sun will have that Day, and the thing uſed to find the Latitude) continue obſerving; and as the Sun riſes, the Sea will appear thro' the Horizon Vane; and the Sight Vane muſt be ſlid lower accordingly: Thus do, obſerving as often as may be convenient, till the Sun is at the higheſt.

5. When the Sun begins to fall, the Sky will appear (through the Horizon Vane) inſtead of the Horizon; then deſiſt obſerving for that Day.

6. Having thus done, add the degrees the upper Edge or the Shade Vane ſtandeth at, to the degrees and min. cut by the Inſide of the Sight Vane, their Sum is the Com-

plement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude, or the Diſtance of the upper Edge of the Sun from the Zenith; to which Sum add 16m. the Sun's Semi-diameter, and the laſt Sum is the Diſtance of the Sun's Center from the Zenith, being the true Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

Note, The upper Edge of the Shade of the Shadow Vane reſpects the upper Limb of the Sun, and the lower Edge of the ſaid Shade anſwers to the lower Limb of the Sun; ſo that obſerving by the firſt, you are to add 16 minutes; on the contrary, obſerving by the latter, ſubtract 16 minutes, to, or from what's on the Quadrant, the Sum or Difference is the Diſtance of the Sun's Center from the Zenith, called his Zenith Diſtance, or Complement of his Meridian Altitude.

Thus I have ſhewed how to take an Obſervation with the Quadrant; I come now to ſhew how to work it. The Difference in working an Obſervation taken by the Fore-ſtaff and Quadrant, is only this; By the Fore-ſtaff you take the Altitude, by the Quadrant the Complement of the Altitude, or the Diſtance of the Sun from the Zenith.

Altitude is the Diſtance of the Sun from the Horizon; therefore if you ſubtract the Complement of the Altitude from 90d. the Remainder is the Altitude; which you may uſe as in the Uſe of the Fore-ſtaff, in Page 151.

But it's uſual to work Obſervations (made by the Quadrant) by the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude: I will therefore give ſome general Rules, and ſome particular Examples for their Explanation.

The General Rules are,

1. IF the Sun hath North Declination, and upon the Meridian to the Southward of the Obſerver, add the Sun's Declination to the Zenith Diſtance, or (Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude) the Sum is the Latitude you are in North.

2. If the Sun be to the Southward of you, and hath South Declination, ſubtract the Sun's Declination from

the Zenith Diſtance, the Remainder will be the Latitude you are in, North: But if the Declination exceed the Zenith Diſtance ſubtract the leſs from the greater, and the Remainder is the Latitude, South.

3. If the Sun be to the Northward of you, and hath South Declination, add the Sun's Declination to his Zenith Diſtance, the Sum will be the Latitude, South.

4. If the Sun be to the Northward of you, and hath North Declination, ſubtract the Sun's Declination from his Zenith Diſtance, the Remainder will be the Latitude, South; but if the Declination exceed the Zenith Diſtance, ſubtract the leſs from the greater, and it gives the Latitude, North.

I might have given more general Rules; but if you underſtand thoſe eight Rules for the Uſe of the Fore-ſtaff, you can't err in theſe, for uſing the Quadrant: And for their Explanation, ſee the Examples following.

Working an Obſervation in the North Latitude.

Example 1. ON the 10th of *April* 1751, the Sun comes to the Meridian in the South, and by Obſervation, found his Zenith Diſtance, or Complament of his Meridian Altitude, to be 34d. 47m. that is, his upper Limb was ſo much from the Zenith: I demand the Latitude of the Place of Obſervation?

		D.	M.	
Compl. of the Sun's Meridian Altitude		34	47	South
The Sun's Semidiameter	add	00	16	
Diſtance of the Sun's Center from Zenith		35	03	South
Declination	add	11	49	North
Latitude of the Place required, is		46	52	North

Example 2. The 14th Day of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1751. I find the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation, to be 28d. 48m. South; I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

		D.	M.	
Comp. of the Sun's Meridian Altitude		28	48	South
Sun's Semidiameter	add	00	16	
Diſtance of the Sun's Center from Zenith		29	04	South
The Sun's Declination	add	10	52	North
The Latitude the Ship is in, is		39	56	North

Example 3. *Sept.* 13. 1751. I find the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation to be 47d. 35m. South ; I demand the Latitude I am in ?

		D.	M.	
Comp. of the Sun's Meridian Alt.		47	35	South
Sun's Semidiameter	add	00	16	
Diſtance of the Sun's Center from Zenith		47	51	South
The Sun's Declination	ſubtract	00	23	South
The Latitude the Ship is in, is		47	28	North

Example 4. The 5th Day of *November*, *Anno* 1751, I find the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation, to be 52d. 00m. South ; I demand the Latitude the Ship is in ?

		D.	M.	
Compl. of the Sun's Meridian Alt.		52	00	South
Sun's Semidiameter	add	00	16	
Diſtance of the Sun's Center from Zenith		52	16	South
The Declination of the Sun	ſubtract	18	45	South
Latitude the Ship is in, is		33	31	North

Example 5. The 27th of *May*, 1752, the Sun to the Northward of me, and the Complement of his Meridian Altitude by Obſervation is 10d. 15m. I demand the Latitude the Ship is in ?

		D.	M.	
Sun's Declination		22	50	North
Complement of Sun's Meridian Altitude		10	15	North
The Sun's Semidiameter	add	00	16	
The Sun's true Zenith Diſtance,	ſubtract	10	31	North
Latitude the Ship is in, is		12	19	North

Example 6. Admt the 29th Day of *June*, *Anno* 1753, the Sun upon the Meridian, I find by Obſervation the upper Limb of the Sun is 6d. 42m. to the Northward of my Zenith; I demand the Latitude I am in?

	D.	M.	
Sun's Declination	22 :	15	North
Sun's Supreme Marg. Diſtance from Zen.	06 :	42	North
Sun's Semidiameter	00 :	16	
Diſt. of Sun's Center from Zenith, Subtr.	06 :	58	North
Latitude the Ship is in, is	15 :	17	North

Examp. 7. The 21ſt of *July*, *Anno* 1751, in Longitude 165 deg. Weſt, and the Sun being upon the Meridian, I find by Obſervation, the Supeme Margin of the Sun is 16d. 45m. to the Northward of my Zenith? I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

	D.	M.	
The Sun's Declination at *London*	18 :	07	North
Proportional min. for Longitude ſubtract	00 :	07	
Sun's Declination in the Meridian given	18 :	00	North
Sun's Supreme Marg. Diſt. from Zenith	16 :	45	North
Sun's Semidiameter add	00 :	16	
Sun's Central Diſt. from the Zenith ſubtr.	17 :	01	North
Latitude the Ship is in, is	00 :	59	North

Working an Obſervation in South Latitude.

Example 8. THE 14th Day of *July*, *Anno* 1753, in Longitude 120 deg. Eaſt, and the Sun being upon the Meridian, I find the Complement of his Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation, to be 48d. 28m. North; I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

	D.		M.	
Comp. of the Sun's Meridian Altitude —	48	:	28	North
Sun's Semidiameter ——— add	00	:	16	
Sun's Central Diſtance from the Zenith —	48	:	44	North
Sun's Declination for the Longit. ſubtract	19	:	43	North
The Latitude the Ship is in, is ——	29	:	01	South

Example 9. The 25th of *October*, *Anno* 1752, in Longitude 120 deg. Weſt, and the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude, by Obſervation, is 27d. 29m. North; I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

	D.		M.	
Comp. of the Sun's Meridian Altitude —	27	:	29	North
Sun's Semidiameter ——— add —	00	:	16	
Sun's Central Diſtance from the Zenith —	27	:	45	North
The Declination of the Sun Prop. — add	16	:	00	South
The Latitude the Ship is in, is ——	43	:	29	South

Example 10. Admit the 24th of *December*, *Anno* 1751, I find the Sun upon the South Part of the Meridian, and by Obſervation the Complement of the Sun's Meridian Altitude 15d. 10m. I demand the Latitude the Ship is in?

	D.		M.	
Compl. of the Sun's Meridian Altitude —	15	:	10	South
Sun's Semidiameter ——— add	00	:	16	
Sun's Central Diſt. from the Zenith ſubtr.	15	:	26	South
The Declination of the Sun ——	22	:	47	South
Latitude the Ship is in, is ——	07	:	21	South

Thus much I thought neceſſary to add by way of Explanation upon the foregoing Rules, in Page 161, which ſhew a perfect Way, by oft Obſerving; that is, how to take and work an Obſervation with more Exactneſs than hath been formerly uſed.

Note 1. The Sun's Semidiameter, here added to the Complement of its Meridian Altitude, may be placed on the Quadrant, that its Addition by the Pen may be omitted. For this Purpoſe the Quadrants have on the back Edge of the little Arch (every 5 degrees numbred, differing from thoſe on the flat Side) the Semidiameter of the Sun :- So that placing the upper Edge of the Shadow Vane to the Degree on the foreſaid Back Edge of the Arch, the Quadrant then ſheweth the true Complement of the Altitude, or the Diſtance of the Sun's Center from the Zenith : which prevents adding 16 min. after obſerving.

Note 2. There is another Contrivance of late, which is putting a Convex Glaſs in the middle of the Edge of the Horizon Vane ; which Glaſs, in time of obſerving, is to caſt an illuminated Spot on a round black Spot made in the Horizon Vane : This is uſeful when the Edge of the Shade of the Shadow Vane is not very conſpicuous, that being diſcernable when the latter is not. The manner is thus :

Set that part of the Shadow Vane, which is right againſt the middle or Center of the Glaſs, to the Degrees on the little Arch, and then cauſe the enlightned Spot of the Glaſs to lie on the black Spot or Circle on the Horizon Vane ; at the ſame Time look for the Horizon through it, as before directed, in Page 160 : So you will have (obſerving by this Glaſs in the Vane) the true Complement of the Sun's Altitude, or the Diſtance of his Center from the Zenith.

The Deſcription and Uſe of the NOCTURNAL.

1. THE *Nocturnal* conſiſts of three Parts ; the firſt termed the Unmoveable Part, is the broadeſt and greateſt ; on which is a Handle to hold it by, in time of Obſervation, or uſing it.

On the foreſide of which, in the outermoſt Circle, are the twelve Months, and each Month ſubdivided into its reſpective Days; they are counted towards the Right-hand, marked with their Names, or the firſt Letters thereof; as *Jan.* for *January*, *Feb.* for *February*, *Mar* for *March*, &c. Within the Circle of Months is a Circle divided into 24 equal Parts or Hours, each Hour divided into Halves and Quarters; uſed to find the Time of Full Sea or High Water.

On the Back-ſide of this Part, are the 32 Points of the *Mariner's Compaſs*, South uppermoſt, and Eaſt on the Left-hand: To each Point is ſet the Declination of the North Star, above or under the Pole; which is known by *Und.* for *Under*, *Abo.* for *Above.*

There has formerly been made two Sorts of Nocturnals, one for the Great Bear, the other for the Little Bear: Thoſe made for the Guards of the Great Bear, or *Charles's Wane*, commonly called the two Pointers, have *February* at the Top; but thoſe made for the Guards for the Little Bear, have *April* at the Top: But they are now made for both Bears in one Nocturnal, and are known by having either two Circles of Months, marked GB and LB; or two ſhort Teeth or Indices, proceeding from the ſecond or middle Part of it, marked GB and LB; ſignifying Great Bear, or Little Bear.

2. The ſecond moveable middle Part hath two Circles on it; the outermoſt is divided into the 29 Days and a half of the Moon's Age; the innermoſt is divided in 24 equal Parts or Hours, each Hour ſubdivided into Halfs and Quarters; this Part hath a Tooth, or ſhort Index proceeding from it, with the Edge continued in a Right-line from the Center, which is to be ſet to the Day of the Month when uſed: ſome have two Indices, marked G on one, and L on the other; G ſtanding for Great Bear, and L for Little Bear; ſignifying the Nocturnal is made for both Bears; and may be uſed for either.

3. The third and moveable Part is called the Index; ts uppermoſt, on the Fore ſide of the Inſtrument, having one Edge proceeding in a Right-line from the Center, which (in Time of Obſervation) muſt be turned to the Guards: Through all three Pieces, in the Center of the Inſtrument, is a Hole, through which you are to ſee the North Star, when the Index is turned to the Guards.

The Uſe of the Nocturnal.

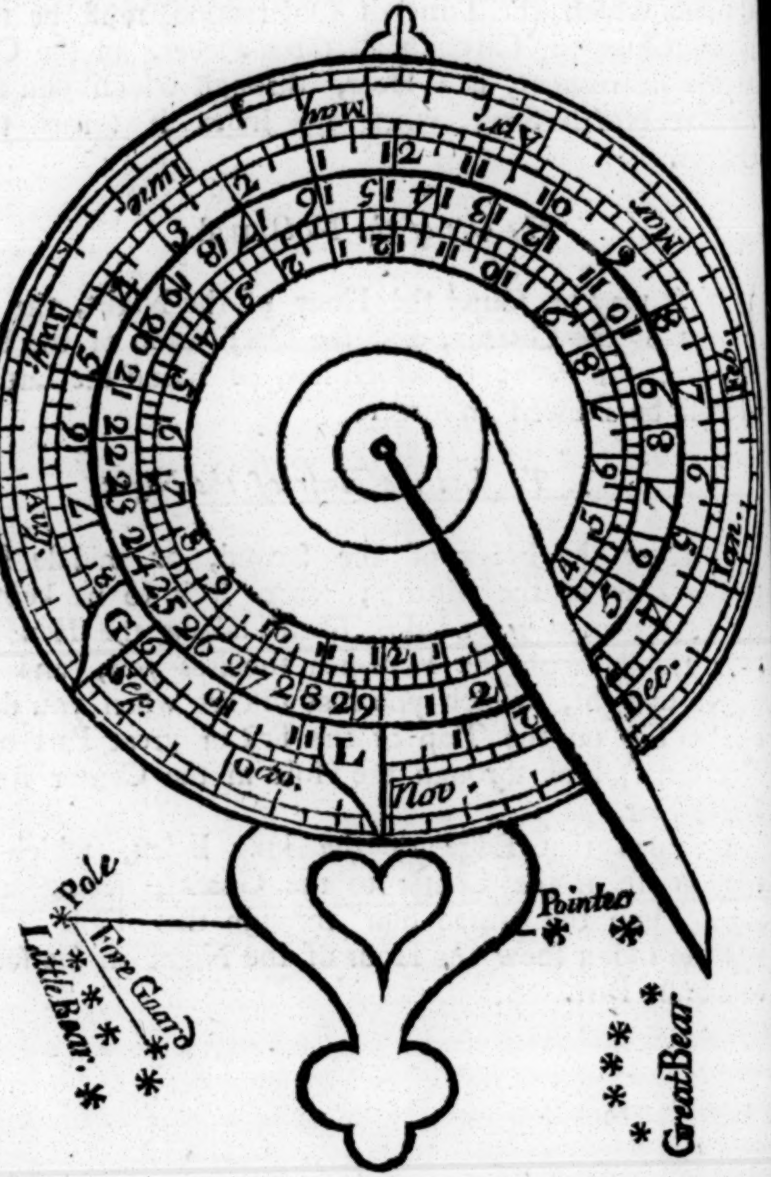
BY it may be found the Hour of the Night, the Bearing of the Guards, and the Declination of the North Star from the Pole; by which may be found the Latitude, as ſhall be ſhewed in order.

1. *To find the Hour of the Night.*

1. Place the Index of the ſecond, or middle Piece, to the Day of the Month; where it is to be kept, till the Obſervation is ended: Then taking the Handle in your Hand, wirh the Fore-ſide towards you, and holding it upright, (which you may diſcern when you do ſo, by the Tip on the Top of the firſt or great Part of the Nocturnal) look through the Hole in the Center for the North Star.

2. Turn that Edge of the long Index, which proceedeth from the Center to the Guards, ſeeing at the ſame Time the North Star through that Hole: Then will the Index ſhew the Hour of the Night on the ſecond, or middle Part.

The Figure of the NOCTURNAL.



2. To find the Bearing of the Guards, either of the ittle or Great Bear; that is, upon what Point of the ompaſs they are, and thereby the North Srar's Declinaon from the Pole.

1. Having obſerved all the particular Directions as efore, in finding the Hour of the Night, you muſt ſee e North Star through the Hole, and the Guards by the dge of the long Index.

2. Then look on the Back-ſide of the *Nocturnal*, what oint of the Compaſs ſtandeth againſt the foreſaid Edge f the Index which is the Bearing of the Guards; and t the ſaid Point of the Compaſs is figured the North tar's Declination from the Pole at that Time, either bove or under.

Example 1. The 20th of *December*, at Six of the lock in the Morning, obſerving the Pointers or Guards f the Great Bear by the Edge of the Index: I demand heir Bearing, and Declination of the North Star.

Right againſt the Edge of that Index you obſerve ith, and on the Backſide of the *Nocturnal*, is S. W. y S. the Point of the Compaſs required; and on the aid Point of the Compaſs is 2d. 33m. *und.* ſignifying he North Star is then 2d. 33m. under the Pole, in the ircle marked *G.B.*

Example 2. The 24th of *February*, I obſerve (accordng to the Direction before given) at Seven of the Clock n the Evening, the Guard of the Little Bear by the dge of the long Index: I demand their Bearing, and eclination of the North Star?

Seeing the North Star thro' the Hole in the middle, and he Guard of the *Little Bear* by the Edge of the Long Index, (note always, that Edge reſpecting the Center of the nſtrument) and the Index cutting Seven of the Clock; hen on the Back-ſide of the *Nocturnal*, and againſt the ſaid dge of the Index, is NE. the Point of their Bearing; and n the ſaid Point is figured 0d. 35m. *Abo.* which ſignifieth he North Star is then 35 Minutes above the Pole, in the ircle marked *L.B.*

3. *To*

3. *To find the Moon's Southing by the* Nocturnal.

To do this, look the Moon's Age in the outermoſ Circle, on the middle or ſecond Piece of the Nocturnal and right againſt it, in the innermoſt Circle of the ſam Piece is the Southing.

Example. *If the Moon be* 19 *Days old, I demand ho Southing?*

Right againſt 19, in the outermoſt Circle, is almoſt 3½ in the innermoſt Circle; which is half an Hour paſt Three of the Clock in the Morning nearly, the Time of the Moon's coming to the South.

4. *To find the Time of Full Sea by the* Nocturnal.

1. Set the ſhort Index of the middle Part which ſtands at 12, to the Time of Full Sea, on the New or Full Moon (for the Place propoſed) in the innermoſt Circle of the great Piece.

2. Keeping that there, bring the long Index to the Moon's (Southing, or) Age, on the middle Piece.

3. Then right againſt the long Index, and in the innermoſt Circle on the great Piece, is the Time of Full Sea required.

Example. *The Moon being* 19 *Days old, I demand the Time of Full Sea at* Graveſend?

1. Bring the Index of the middle Part (which ſtands at 12) to 1½ Hour, which is N. N. E. and S. S. W. the Point of the Compaſs making Full Sea at *Graveſend*, (on the New and Eull Moon) in the innermoſt Circle of 24 Hours on the great Piece, keeping that faſt there.

2. Turn the long Index to 19 Days (the Moon's Age, or to 3½ Hours, the Moon's Southing) on the middle Piece.

3. Then right againſt the long Index, and in the innermoſt Circle (on the great Piece) is 5 Hours, the Time of Full Sea, or High-Water in the Morning, at *Graveſend*.

To

5. *To find the Latitude by the* Nocturnal *and* Fore ſtaff.

1. Find the North Star's Declination from the Pole, by ſerving with the Nocturnal, as directed in Example 1 d 2, of the ſecond Uſe, in Page 171.

2. Then (at the ſame Time) with a Fore-ſtaff, take the ltitude of the North Star.

3. If the North Star be above the Pole, ſubtract, its eclination from (if under, add to) its Altitude: The m or Difference, is the Latitude required.

Example 1. Suppoſe the 14th of *February*, at Seven of e Clock in the Evening obſerving with the Nocturnal, ou find the Guard of the Little Bear to bear N. E. which 0d. 35m. above the Pole; and at the ſame time, by e Fore-ſtaff, find the Altitude of the North Star 42d. 0m. I demand the Latitude of the Place?

	D.	M.
rom the Altitude of the North Star ——	42	10
ubtract its Declination above the Pole ——	00	35
emainder is the Latitude required ——	41	35 North

Example 2. The 20th of *December*, at Six of the lock in the Morning, obſerving with the Nocturnal, I ind the Guards or Pointers of the Great Bear S. W. by S. hich is 2d. 33m. under the Pole; and at the ſame Time, y the Fore-ſtaff, find the Altitude of the North Star 5d. 22m. I demand the Latitude of the Place of Ob- ervation?

	D.	M.
o the Altitude of the North Star ——	45	22
Add its Declination from the Pole under —	02	33
Sum is the Latitude required —— ——	47	55 North

The Deſcription and Uſe of Gunter's Scale.

THIS Inſtrument, for its quick and eaſy Diſpatch of the moſt common and uſeful Proportions, deſerves are generally to be known in its Uſes, as by its Nam On that Account I'll touch on its Deſcription before i manifold Uſes, as brief and plain as poſſible.

1. *Gunter's Scale* (ſo called from Mr. *Gunter*, its fi Contriver) is uſually made of Box Wood, common two Feet long, and one Inch and a half broad; on whic are placed the Lines or Scales of Numbers, Sines, Ta gents, *&c.* There are two Sorts, the Long Gunter, a the Sliding Gunter: On both Sorts are the ſame Line though differently uſed; the firſt Sort with the Compaſſe the latter by Sliding.

2. The Lines (moſt uſual now) ſet on *Gunter*'s, a eight, and have their Names at the Right-hand En thereof, under one another, thus; Sine Rumb, Tan Rumb, Numbers, Sines, Verſed Sines, Tangents, Meridia (for Meridional Parts) and Equal Parts.

3. The Sine Rumb, and Tang. Rumb, are both Points the *Mariner's Compaſs*; the firſt is figured from the Lef hand towards the Right, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, which is a Braſs Center-pin; the latter is figured thus, 1, 3, and 4, at the ſaid Center-pin, and thence back agai towards the Left-hand with 5, 6, and 7; each Point both Lines (where it can) is ſubdivided into Halfs an Quarters: Theſe two Lines are only uſeful in Navigation.

4. The next under Tang. Rumb, is the Line of Num bers, figured thus; near the Left-hand End it begins 1, and towards the Right-hand is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9; then 1 in the middle, at which is a Braſs Center-pin going ſtill on 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 at th End, where is another Center-pin: This Line is of gen ral Uſe, and requires the larger Account of it; wherefor take theſe three following Notes for the Line of Numbers.

Note 1. *All the Figures on this Line may be taken ſing as they ſtand; or be increaſed, or diminiſhed at Pleaſur ſo it be in Decuple or Ten-fold Proportion.* That is, th firſt 1 may be counted for 1, or 10, or 100, or 1000, *&*

the

n the next 2 is accordingly 2, or 20, or 200, or oo, *&c.* Again, the firſt 1 may be reckoned for 1 nth, or 1 Hundredth, or for 1 Thouſandth Part, *&c.* n the next 2 is 2 Tenths, or 2 Hundredths, or 2 houſandth Parts, *&c.*

So that if the firſt 1 be eſteemed 1, the middle 1 is n 10; and 2 to its Right-hand is then 20, 3 then is , 4 is 40, and 10 at the End is 100. Again, if the ſt 1 be counted 10, the next 2 is 20, 3 is 30, and on, making the middle 1 now 100; the next 2 is o, 3 is 300, 4 is 400, and 10 at the End is now oo.

In like manner, if the firſt 1 be eſteemed for 1 Tenth rt, the next 2 is 2 Tenths, and the middle 1 is now ; and the next 2 is 2, and 10 at the End is now 10. gain, if the firſt 1 be counted for 1 Hundredth Part, e next 2 is 2 Hundreth Parts; the middle 1 is now o Hundredth Parts, or 1 Tenth Part; and the next 2 is Tenth Parts; and 10 at the End, is now but 1 whole umber or Integer.

Note 2. *As the Figures are increaſed, or diminiſhed in heir Value, ſo in like manner muſt all the intermediate trokes or Subdiviſions be increaſed or decreaſed:* That , if the firſt (1 at the Left-hand) be counted 1, then 2 on the Right-hand of it) is 2; and each Subdiviſion beween them now is one Tenth Part, and ſo all the way to he middle 1, which now is 10; the next 2 is 20. Now he longer Strokes between 1 and 2 are to to be counted rom 1, thus 11, 12, (where is a Braſs-pin) then 13, 14, 5, (ſomething a longer Stroke than the reſt) then 16, 17, 8, 19, and 20, at the Figure 2: And all the ſhorter Strokes between theſe longer are now each to be counted or a Tenth Part; from the middle 1 to the next 2, now o; from whence the longer Strokes between the Figures are Units, thus 21, 22, 23, *&c.* to 3, which now s 30; and the ſhorter Strokes between them, each now is 2 Tenth Parts of an Integer,; from 3, each ſhort Stroke (or little Diviſion) is five tenth Parts of an Unit.

Again, If 1 at the Left-hand be Ten, the Figures between it and the middle 1 are common Tens, and the Subdiviſions (between each Figure) are Units, and from the middle 1 to 10 at the End, each Figure is ſo many Hundreds; and between theſe Figures, each longer Diviſions are Tens; and from the middle 1 to 2, each leſs Diviſion is an Unit; from 2 to 3, each leſs Stroke is two Units; from the Figure 3 to the End, each ſhorter Stroke is five Units.

Note 3. On the *Line of Numbers* may be counted a Number of any Denomination; whether Meaſure, as Inches, Feet, Yards, Miles, Leagues, *&c.* or Weight, as Hundreds, Pounds, Ounces, *&c.* or Money, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, *&c.* or Time, as Years, Months, Days, Hours, *&c.* provided always the Integer be divided, or ſuppoſed to be divided Decimally, or into Tens.

5. Next under Numbers is the Line of *Sines*, begining at the Left-hand, and figured thus; 1, 2, 3, *&c.* to 10; then 20, 30, 40, *&c.* to 90, ending at the Right-hand, where is a Braſs Center Pin: Theſe Figures never change their Value or Denomination, being here (and in all other Lines under it) called Degrees.

From the Beginning of this Line to 10 Degrees, each Degree is divided into 12 Parts, by longer and ſhorter Strokes, making each 5 Minutes; from 10 Degrees to 20, each ſmaller Stroke has 10 Minutes; from 20 to 30 Degrees, each is fifteen Minutes; from thence to 60 Degrees, ſome are twenty, but the moſt are thirty Minutes; and from 60 to 80 Degrees, each Diviſion is a Degree; 80 and 90 are ſo near together, that it admits but of one Stroke between, which is for 85 Degrees.

6. Next to the Line of Sines is the Verſed Sines, beginning at the Right-hand againſt 90, (in the Sines) and from thence figured towards the Left-hand;

thus, 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. ending (at the Left-hand End) about 169 Degrees; the Subdiviſions are thus, from 10 to 30, each is 2 Degreee; from thence to 90, it's ſingle Degrees; from thence to 120 it's half Degrees; and from thence to the End, it's divided into each 15 Minutes.

7. Under *Verſed Sines* is the *Line of Tangents*, beginning at the Left-end, as the *Sines* do; from thence figured to the Right hand, thus, 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10; and ſo on, 20, 30, 40, and 45 at the Right-hand, where is a little Braſs Center-pin, juſt under and even with 90 in the *Sines*; from thence back again it is figured 50, 60, 70, 80, &c. to 89; ending at the Left-hand End, where it began at 1 Degree: The Subdiviſions of this Line are like thoſe of the *Sines*, ſo paſſing, that I proceed;

8. Next to the *Tangents* (and under it) is the *Line of Meridional Parts*, beginning at the Right-hand, and is figured thus, 10, 20, 30, &c. to the Left-hand, where it ends at 87 Degrees: This Line, with the Line of equal Parts under it, are uſed together only in *Mercator's Sailing*; the uppermoſt Line contains the Degrees of the Meridian or Latitude in a Mercator's Chart, and the lower is the Equinoctial, and contains the Degrees of Longitude.

9. Theſe eight Lines thus deſcribed, are ſet on the *Sliding Gunter*, but not in the ſame Order, being ſome on one ſide, and ſome on t'other: Alſo the Line of Numbers, Sines, and Tangents, are ſet double, that is, one on each ſide, as the middle Piece ſlides; which middle Piece, is ſo contrived, to ſlip to and fro eaſily, to ſlide out, and to be put in, any Side uppermoſt, in order to bring thoſe Lines together (or againſt one another) moſt proper for ſolving the Queſtion wrought by the *Sliding Gunter*: Of which this ſhort Deſcription may ſuffice.

I. *The Uſe of* Gunter's Scale, *both ſingle and ſliding, in* Arithmetic.

IN order to a right underſtanding of the Uſe of this Scale, it's neceſſary to number well on it; that is, to find readily a Place repreſenting any given Number, and that chiefly on the Line of Numbers; which is as follows.

PROBLEM I. *To find a whole Number on the Line of Numbers.*

Rule 1. LOOK the firſt Figure of the given Number among the figured Diviſions.

2. For the ſecond Figure count ſo many Tenths (or longer Strokes) from the figured Diviſion, towards the Right-hand, as are Units in the ſaid ſecond Figure.

3. Then for the third Figure, count from the laſt Tenth (repreſenting the ſecond Figure) ſo many leſſer Strokes (or Centeſms) as that Figure hath Units.

4. In like manner, for the fourth Figure, count from the laſt Centeſm ſo many Thouſands (or leſſer Strokes) as are Units in it; and ſo on, for more Figures; though four Figures, or Thouſands, are as many as can well be deſcerned on a two Foot Gunter.

5. This done, the laſt Place is the Point where the propounded Number is repreſented.

Example 1. To find the Point, in the Line of Numbers that doth repreſent 12?

According to the Rule above, I take the Diviſion at the Figure 1 (in the middle of the Line of Numbers) for the firſt Figure of 12, the propounded Number; then for 2, the ſecond Figure, I count two Tenths (or longer Strokes to the Right-hand, from the ſaid Stroke at 1; and this laſt is the Point repreſenting 12, where (moſt commonly) is a ſmall Braſs Center-pin, being oft in Uſe.

Example 2. Suppoſe the Point repreſenting 22, on the Line of Numbers, was required to be found ?

The firſt Figure in the Number 22 being 2, I take the Diviſion at the Figure 2 for it ; and for the ſecond Figure being 2, I count 2 Tenths onwards ; and that is the Point repreſenting 22.

Example 3. I deſire to know the Point, on the Line of Numbers, that doth repreſent 144 ?

The firſt Figure being 1, I take the Diviſion at the middle 1 for it ; the ſecond Figure being 4, I count 4 Tenths onwards, and that is 140 ; from thence count 4 Centeſms farther, for the third and laſt Figure : This laſt Place is the Point repreſenting 144.

Example 4. Let it be required to find, on the Line of Numbers, the Point repreſenting 1728 ?

For the firſt Figure 1, take the middle 1 ; for the ſecond Figure 7, count as before, onward, 7 Tenths, and that is 1700 ; then for 2, the third Figure, count 2 Centeſms from the laſt, and it repreſents 1720 ; laſtly, for the fourth Figure 8, eſtimate 8 thouſand Parts from the laſt ; This Point laſt found, repreſenth 1728.

PROB. II. *To find a Fraction, or broken Number, on the Line of Numbers.*

THE Fractions to be found on this Line muſt always be Decimal ; as theſe, 1, 01, 001 ; 2, 02, 002, &c. that is, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$; $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{2}{100}$, $\frac{2}{1000}$, &c. either of Inches, Feet, Yards, Miles, or the like ; alſo in Weight, or Time, or any other Denomination whatſoever.

So that all other Fractions muſt be reduced into Decimals, before they can be found on the Line of Numbers ; and being ſo reduced, they are expreſſed and found upon this Line as whole Numbers by the Rule in *Problem* I. and needs no Example.

PROB. III. *To perform Multiplication by the Line of Numbers.*

The Rule is,

As 1 is to the Multiplier, ſo is the Multiplicand to the Product.

Now to work this, or any Proportion on the Gunter, this is a General Rule.

1. Extend the Compaſſes from the firſt Term to the ſecond Term.

2. That Extent (in the Compaſſes) laid the ſame way from the third Term, will reach to the fourth Term, or Thing required.

By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

1. Set the firſt Term, counted on the Sliding or middle Piece, right againſt the ſecond Term, counted on the fixed Piece.

2. Then ſeek the third Term, (always on the ſame Piece the firſt Term was counted) and againſt it on the other Part is the fourth Term, or Thing required.

Example 1. What is the Product of 8 multiplied by 4?

The Analogy or Proportion is this: As 1 is to 4, ſo is 8 to the Product.

Or, it is thus: As 1 is to 8, ſo is 4 to the Product.

1. By the *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus;

Extend the Compaſſes from 1 to 4; the Extent laid from 8 (the ſame way) reacheth to 32, the Product of 8 multiplied by 4.

Or, the Extent from 1 to 8, being laid from 4, reacheth to 32, the Product, as before.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

Set 1 at the beginning of the middle or ſliding Piece, right againſt 4 on the fixed or outſide Piece; then againſt 4 on the firſt, is 32 on the ſecond, the Product required.

Or (ſet as before) 1 againſt 8; then againſt 4 on the firſt is 32 on the ſecond, the Product, as before.

Example 2. What is the Product of 16, multiplied by 5?

The Proportion to work it by, is this: As 1 is to 5, ſo is 16 to the Product.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, it's thus;

The Extent from 1 to 5 being laid from 16, reacheth to 80, the Product required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

Set 1 on the middle Piece, againſt 5 on the outſide Piece; then againſt 16 on the firſt is 80 on the ſecond, the Product, as before.

PROB. IV. *To perform Diviſion by the Line of Numbers.*

The Rule or Proportion is this:

AS the Diviſor is to 1, ſo is the Dividend to the Quotient.

Example 1. If the Dividend be 64, and the Diviſor 4, what is the Quotient?

To do this, the Proportion is; As 4 is to 1, ſo is 64 to the Quotient required.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus;

The Extent from 4 to 1, laid (the ſame way) from 64, reacheth to 16, the Quotient required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

Set 4 on the outſide Piece, againſt 1 on the middle Piece; then againſt 64 on the firſt, is 16 on the Second; which is the Quotient as before.

Example 2. How often is 144 contained in 1728?

To do this, the Proportion is thus: As 144 is to 1, ſo is 1728 to the Anſwer.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus;

The Extent from 144 to 1, reacheth from 1728 to 12, the Quotient and Anſwer required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

Set 144 on the outſide Piece, againſt 1 on the middle Piece; then againſt 1728 on the firſt, is 12 on the ſecond, which is the Quotient as above.

P R O B. V. *To reduce a Vulgar Fraction to a Decimal, by the Line of Numbers.*

To perform this, the Proportion is thus;

AS the Denominator (or the given Fraction) is to its Numerator, ſo is 1 to the Decimal Fraction required.

Example. Suppoſe it be required to reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ (a Vulgar Fraction) into a Decimal Fraction?

Note, A Decimal Fraction hath for its Denominator an Unit, with as many Cyphers as its Numerator hath Places; and the Proportion to find the Numerator is thus; As 4 is to 3, ſo is 1 to the Numerator of the Decimal Fraction required.

1. By *Guuter* with Compaſſes, thus;

The Extent from 4 to 3 reacheth (the ſame way) from 1 to 75, or ,$\frac{75}{100}$, the Decimal Fraction required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus ;

Set 4 on the outſide Piece, againſt 3 on the middle Piece ; then againſt 1 on the firſt is .75, or $\frac{75}{100}$ on the ſecond, the Decimal Fraction required to be found : So that .75, or $\frac{75}{100}$, is equal in Value to $\frac{3}{4}$.

PROB. VI. *Of continual Proportions, or Geometric Progreſſion ; which is unto two given Numbers, To find a* 3d, 4th, 5th, *&c. Numbers, in a continual Proportion, by the Line of Numbers.*

The Analogy by which it is effected, is this ;

AS the firſt Number given is to the ſecond, ſo is the ſecond to the third ; and ſo is that third to a fourth, and ſo is that fourth to a fifth, *&c.*

Example. Let the two Numbers given be 2 and 4, unto which it's required to find a third, a fourth Proportional, *&c.*

For the Performance hereof, the Rule is thus :

As 2 is to 4, ſo is 4 to a third, and ſo is that third to a fourth, *&c.*

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus ;

The Extent from 2 to 4 reaches from 4 to 8, the third ; and from 8 to 16, the fourth ; and from 16 to 32, the fifth Proportional Number ; and ſo on, to as many as you pleaſe : So that 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, *&c.* are Numbers in continued Proportion Geometric, as was required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus ;

Set 2 on the middle Piece, to 4 on the outſide Piece ; then againſt 4 on the firſt, is 8 on the ſecond, for the third Proportional ; and againſt 8 on the firſt is 16 on the ſecond, the fourth Proportional ; and in like manner againſt 16 is 32, the fifth Proportional, as was required : And ſo on for more.

PROB. VII. *Of the Rule of Three Direct, or three Numbers given to find a fourth in a direct Proportion, by the Line of Numbers.*

The Analogy whereby this is performed, is thus,

AS the firſt Number is to the ſcond, ſo is the third to the fourth Number required.

Example 1. If the Diameter of a Circle be 7 Inches, and the Circumference thereof 22, what is the Circumference of a Circle, whoſe Diameter is 14 Inches?

To perform this, the Analogy is thus: As 7 is to 22, ſo is 14 to the Circumference required.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus,

The Extent from 7 to 22, (laid the ſame way) from 14, will reach to 44, the Circumference of the Circle, whoſe Diameter is 14; which was required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

Set 7 on the middle Piece, againſt 22 on the outſide Piece; then againſt 14 on the firſt, is 22 on the ſecond, which is the Circumference, as above.

Example 2. If the Circumference of a Circle be 3.14 or $3\frac{14}{100}$ and its Diameter 1; what will the Diameter of another Circle be, whoſe Circumference is 44?

The Proportion is: As $3\frac{14}{100}$ is to 1, ſo is 44 to the Diameter required.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus;

The Extent from $3\frac{14}{100}$ to 1, reacheth from 44 to 14, the Diameter required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter* thus;

Set $3\frac{14}{100}$ on the outſide Piece, right againſt 1 on the middle Piece; and then againſt 44 on the firſt, is 14 on the ſecond, which is the Diameter required, as before.

Note, In the *Rule of Three Direct*, if the third Number be greater than the firſt, then will the fourth Number be greater than the ſecond: But if the third Number be leſs than the firſt, then the fourth will be leſs than the ſecond.

Example 3. If 30 Acres of Land be worth 25 Pounds a Year; how much a Year will 54 Acres be worth?

To do this, or any Queſtion in the *Rule of Three*, always in the Proportion, let the firſt and third Numbers or Terms be of one Kind or Denomination; and then thus it is: As 30 Acres is to 25 Pounds, ſo is 54 Acres to 45 Pounds.

1. By the *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus;

The Extent from 30 to 25, reacheth from 54 to 45, the Yearly Rent required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, it's thus;

Set 30 againſt 25, then againſt 54 on the firſt is 45 on the ſecond, as before.

By this Time the Reader is ſo well acquainted in the way of working a Proportion on the Line of Numbers, with Compaſſes or without, that it's a needleſs Thing to expreſs it in Words, being ever the ſame: Henceforward you ſhall have only the Proportion ſet down, leaving the manner of its Operation to your Practice, except in Caſes where the working differs from what went before.

PROB. VIII. *Of the Rule of Proportion Inverſe, or Three Numbers given, to find a fourth in an Inverſe Proportion, or in the backward Rule of Three, by the Line of Numbers.*

1. IN this Rule you muſt note, If the third Number be greater than the firſt, then will the fourth be leſs than the ſecond; But,

2. If

If the third be leſs than the firſt, the fourth is to be greater than the ſecond.

3. And to reſolve Queſtions of the backward Rule of Three, the Proportion is thus:

As the third Number is to the ſecond, ſo is the firſt to the fourth.

Example. If 72 Pioneers make a Trench in 48 Hours, in how long time will 54 Pioneers make it?

By the Directions above, this is the Proportion: As 54 Men is to 48 Hours, ſo is 72 Men to 64 Hours, the Anſwer to the Queſtion: From whence you may conclude that 54 Men will perform as much in 64 Hours, as 72 Men in 48 Hours.

PROB. IX. *Of Duplicate Proportion, or three Numbers given, to find a fourth in a Duplicate Proporption, by the Line of Numbers.*

THIS Rule is chiefly uſed in Proportion of Lines to Superficies, &c. wherein the firſt and ſecond Terms are to be of one Kind or Denomination.

Example 1. If the Diameter of a Circle be 1, and its Area or Content 0.78539; what's the Content of a Circle whoſe Diameter is 14?

To perform this, the firſt and ſecond Terms (by the Note above) are to be Lines; that is, the Diameters given, and then the Proportion is thus: As 1 is to 14, ſo is 0.785 to a fourth: And ſo is that fourth to the Content required.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, it's thus;

The Extent from 1 to 14 reacheth from 0.785 to 11; and the ſame Extent laid the ſame way from 11, reacheth to 154, the Content required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, it's thus;

Bring 1 on the middle Piece, right againſt 14 on the outſide Piece; then againſt 0.785 on the firſt, is 11 on the ſecond; and againſt 11 on the firſt, is 154 on the ſecond, the Content as before.

Example 2. If the Diameter of a Circle be 7, and its Area 38.5; what is the Area of a Circle, whoſe Diameter is 12? *Anſwer* 113. For,

As 7 is to 12, ſo is 38.5 to 66; and ſo is 66 to 113, the Area required.

Example 3. If the Diameter of a Circle be 1, and its Area 0.78539; what is the Diameter of a Circle, whoſe Area is 154? *Anſwer*, 14 is its Diameter.

In this the Proportion is of Superficies to Lines, which is thus: As Area 0.785 is to Area 154, ſo is the Square of the Diameter 1, to Square of Diameter required.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, it's thus;

The Extent from 0.785 to 154 reacheth from 1 to 196, the Square of the Diameter required.

Then divide the Space between 1 (always the middle 1, if the Number of Places be odd; but if even, the firſt 1) and 196 into two equal Parts; the Foot of the Compaſſes in the middle reſteth at 14, the Diameter of the Circle, whoſe Area is 154.

2. By the *ſliding* Gunter, it's thus;

Set 0.785 againſt 154, and againſt 1 on the firſt, is 196 on the ſecond; then find the middle between 1 and 196, which is at 14, the Diameter as before.

Example 4. The Diameter of a Circle being 1, and its Area 0.785; what is the Diameter of a Circle whoſe Area is 113? *Anſwer*, 12 is the Diameter required.

For as 0.785 is to 113, ſo is 1 to 144; the middle between it and 1 is at 12, the Diameter required.

PROB.

PROB. X. *Of Triplicate Proportion, or three Numbers given, to find a fourth in a triplicate Proportion by the Line of Numbers.*

THIS Problem concerneth the Proportion of Lines to Solids, and the contrary; in which evermore make the firſt and ſecond Term to be of one Denomination.

Example 1. If an Iron Bullet weigh 9 Pounds, and its Diameter is 4 Inches, what is the weight of another Iron Bullet whoſe Diameter is 6 Inches?

To perform this, the firſt and ſecond Terms are to be Lines, that is, the given Diameters; and then the Proportion is thus:

As 4 is to 6, ſo is 9 to 13.5; and ſo is 13.5 to 20.2; and ſo is 20.2 to 30.3; that is, 30 Pounds and 3 Tenths of a Pound, which is the Weight required.

That is, 1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes, thus;

The Extent from 4 to 6 being laid three times from 9, will reach to 30 Pounds 3 Tenths, the Weight required.

And, 2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, it's thus;

Set 4 againſt 6, and againſt 9 on the firſt is 13.5 on the ſecond; then againſt 13.5 on the firſt is 20.2 on the ſecond; and againſt 20.2 on the firſt is 30.3 on the ſecond; that is 30 Pounds 3 Tenths, as before.

Example 2. If an Iron Bullet, 1 Inch Diameter, weigh Pounds 0.1406 Parts; what is the Weight of another, whoſe Diameter is 14 Inches, it being of the ſame Metal? *Anſwer*, 9 Pounds. For,

As 1 is to 4, ſo is 0.1406 to 0.562; and ſo is 0.562 to 2.25; and ſo is 2.25 to 9 Pounds, the Weight required.

Example 3. If a Gun 6 Inches Bore require 21 Pound of Powder, how much will ſerve a Gun 4 Inches Bore? *Anſwer*, Pounds 3.25 Parts.

For, As 6 is to 4, ſo is 11 to 7.3; and ſo is 7.3 to 4.88, and ſo is 4.88 to 3.25; which is Pounds 3.25 Parts of a Pound, or Pounds 3¼ of Powder.

Example 4. If an Iron Bullet 1 Inch Diameter, weigh Pounds 0.1406 Parts; what Diameter ſhall that be, which weigheth 9 Pound of the ſame Metal? *Anſwer*, 4 Inches.

For it's thus: As 0.1406 is to 9, ſo is 1 to 64, the Cube of the Diameter reqirued; then divide the Space between 1 and 64 into 3 equal Parts, and the Foot of the Compaſſes in the firſt ⅓ Part from 1 reacheth to 4, the Diameter of the Iron Shot weighing 9 Pounds.

II. *The Uſe of the Line of Numbers (commonly called* Gunter' Line) *in meaſuring Superficies, as Board, Glaſs, Land*, &c.

PROB. I. *The Length and Breadth of any Square, or Long Square Superficies given, to find the Area or Content thereof.*

THE Proportion is this: As 1 is to the Breadth, ſo is the Length to the Content.

Example 1. A plain Superficies, as a Board or Plank given to be meaſured, the Breadth thereof is 15 Inches, and it's Length 61 Inches; what is the Content of it? *Anſwer*, 915 Inches.

For, As 1 is to 15, ſo is 61 to 915 Inches, the Content required.

Note, Such as the Breadth and Length is, ſuch is the Content; ſo that if the Breadth and Length be Feet, the Content is Feet; if Perches, then Perches, *&c.*

Example 2. A Piece of Wainſcot, in Form of a long Square, whoſe Length is Feet 15.5 Parts, and Breadth Feet 2.25 Parts; what is the Content? *Anſwer*, Feet 34.87 Parts. For, As 1 is to 2.25, ſo is 15.5 to 34.87, that is, Feet 34 and 87 Parts is the Content.

PROB. II. *The Breadth and Length of a Superficies given in one kind of Meaſure, to find the Content thereof in another kind of Meaſure?*

TO do this, the Proportion is thus: As the required kind of Meaſure is to the Breadth, ſo is the Length to the Content deſired.

Example 3. A Plank or Board 15 Inches broad, 61 Inches long, I demand the Content of it in Feet? *Anſw.* Feet 6.35 Parts of a Foot. For you muſt note, in a Foot Superficial, or a Square Foot, is 144 Square Inches; and therefore the Proportion is thus: As 144 is to 15 Inches, ſo is 61 Inches to Feet 6.35 Parts of a Foot, the Content.

Example 4. A Piece of Land, in Form a Long Square, whoſe Breadth being 30 Perches, Length 183 Perches; what is the Content in Acres? *Anſwer*, Acres 34.31 Parts.

Note, 160 Perches is an Acre, and the Proportion is thus:

As 160 Perches is to 30 Perches, ſo is 183 Perches to Acres 34.31 Parts of an Acre, the Content of the Piece of Land.

Example 5. A Piece of Painting, in Form a Long Square, whoſe Breadth is Feet 3.5, and Length 21 Feet, how many Square Yards is the Content? *Anſwer*, Yards 8.16 Parts of a Yard.

Note, 9 Feet is a Square Yard, and the Proportion is thus:

As 9 is to 3.5 Feet, ſo is 21 Feet to Yards 8.16 Parts of a Yard, the Content.

PROB. III. *The Breadth of a Superficies given in one kind of Meaſure, and the Length in another; to find the Content in the greater Meaſure?*

TO do this, the Proportion is thus: As the greater Meaſure is to the Breadth, ſo is the Length to the Content required.

Example 6. Admit a Board 10 Inches broad, and 20 Feet long, I demand the Content in Feet? *Anſwer*, Feet 16.6 Tenths of a Foot.

For the Proportion is thus: As 12 is to 10 Inches, ſo is 20 Feet to Feet 16.6 Tenths.

Example 7. If a Board or Plank be 15 Inches broad, and 27 Feet long, what is the Content of it in Feet? *Anſwer*, Feet 33.75 Parts of a Foot, or $33\frac{3}{4}$ Feet. For, As 12 is to 15 Inches, ſo is 27 Feet to Feet 33.75 Parts.

Example 8. A Board $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches broad, and $29\frac{1}{4}$ Feet long, what's rhe Content in Feet? *Anſwer*, Feet 18.28. For it's, As 12 is to $7\frac{5}{10}$, ſo is $29\frac{25}{100}$ to Feet 18.28 Parts.

Example 9. A Piece of Land (in Form of a Long Square) whoſe Breadth is 30 Perches, and Length is Chains 15.25 Links, (meaſured by a Chain of 4 Perches in 100 Links) I demand the Content thereof in Acres? *Anſw.* Acres 11.44. For it's, as 40 is to 30 Perches, ſo is Chains 15,25, to Acres 11.44 Parts of an Acre.

PROB. IV. *The Breadth of a Superficies given, to find how much in Length will make a Foot, a Yard, a Perch or an Acre,* &c.

TO do this, take this General Rule: As the Breadth is to a Foot, a Yard, *&c.* ſo is a Foot, a Yard, *&c*, to that Length which will make a Foot, a Yard, *&c.*

Example 10. If a Board be 7½ Inches broad, how much in Length will make a Foot ſquare? *Anſwer*, Inches 19.2 Tenths of an Inch.

For the Proportion is thus: As 7.5 is to 12, ſo is 12 to Inches 19.2 Tenths in Length, which will make a Foot.

Example 11. A Plank 30 Inches broad, how much in Length will make a Foot? *Anſwer*, Inches 4.8 Tenths of an Inch.

For, As 30 Inches is to 12, ſo is 12 to Inches 4.8 Tenths in Length, to make a Foot.

Example 12. A Pane of Glaſs being in Breadth Feet 2.5 Tenths, how much in Length will make a Foot; *Anſwer*, 4 Tenths of a Foot. For it's thus:

As 2.5 is to 1 Foot, ſo is 1 Foot to 0.4 Tenths of a Foot in Length, to make a Foot.

Example 3. A Piece of Matting being 27 Inches broad, how much in Length will make a Yard ſquare? *Anſwer*, 48 Inches, or 4 Feet. For it's thus:

As 27 Inches is to 36 Inches, ſo is 36 Inches to 48 Inches: But if the Breadth be given in Feet, that is, for 27 Inches, it be 2¼ Feet, or 2.25 Feet, then it is thus:

As 2.25 is to 3 Feet, ſo is Feet 3 to 4 Feet in Length, to make a Yard ſquare.

PROB. V. *The Diameter of a Circle given, to find the Circumference.*

THE Analogy or Proportion is thus: As 1 is to 3.142, ſo is the Diameter to its Circumference.

Example 14. If the Diameter of a Circle be 15 Inches, what is the Circumference of it? *Anſwer*, Inches 47.13 Parts of an Inch.

For, As 1 is to 3.142, ſo is 15 Inches to Inches 47.13 Parts, the Circumference required.

PROB.

PROB. VI. *The Circumference of a Circle being given to find its Diameter.*

THE Proportion is this: As 3.142, is to 1; ſo is the Circumference, to its Diameter.

Examp. 15. The Circumference of a Circle being 44 Feet, what is the Diameter thereof? *Anſwer*, Feet 14, For it's As 3.142, is to 1; ſo is 44 Feet, to Feet 14 the Diameter.

PROB. VII. *The Diameter of a Circle being given, to find it's Area or Superficial Content?*

The Proportion is thus:

AS 1, is to the Diameter; ſo is 0.7854, to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth Number, to the Superficial Content required.

Example 16. The Diameter of a Circle being 15 Inches, what is the Content of it? *Anſwer*, Inches 176.7 Tenths. For it's as 1, is to 15; ſo is 0.8754, to 11.78; and ſo is 11.78, to 176.7, the Superficial Content required.

PROB. VIII. *The Circumference of a Circle being given, to find the Superficial Content of it?*

The Proportion is this:

AS 1, is to the Circumference; ſo is 0.07958, to a fourth Number, and ſo is that fourth Number, to the Superficial Content required.

Example 17. If the Circumference of a Circle be 44 Inches, what's the Content? *Anſwer*, Inches 154.06 parts of an Inch. For it's.

As 1, is to 44; ſo is 0.07958, to 3.5; and ſo is 3.5, to Inches 154.06 the Content required.

III. *The Uſe of the Line of* Numbers *in Solid Meaſure, ſuch as Timber, Stone, Gauging,* &c.

PROB. I. *The Side of a Square Solid given in Inches, to find how much in Length will make a Foot Solid?*

THE Proportion is thus: As the given Side is to 12, ſo is 12 to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth Number to the Length required to make a Foot Solid.

Example 1. A ſquare piece of Timber, or Stone, whoſe Breadth and Depth, each 8 Inches; how much in Length will make a Foot Solid? *Anſwer*, 27 Inches, or 2 Foot 3 Inches: For it's, As 8 is to 12, ſo is 12 to 18? and ſo is 18 to 27 Inches in Length, to make a Foot.

Example 2. A ſquare Piece of Timber, or Stone, whoſe ſide is 2 Feet, or 24 Inches; how much in Length will make a Foot? *Anſwer*, 3 Inches. For it's as 24 is to 12, ſo is 12 to 6; and ſo is 6 to 3 Inches in Length, to make a Solid Foot.

PROB. II. *The Side of a ſquare Solid given in Foot Meaſure (that is, the Decimal Foot, or a Foot divided into* 100 *equal Parts,) to find how much in Length will make a Foot ſolid.*

THE Proportion is thus: As the given Side is to 1, ſo is 1 to a fourth Number: and ſo is that fourth Number to the Length required, to make a Foot ſolid.

Example 3. A ſquare piece of Timber, whoſe Side is Feet 1.52 Parts; how much in Length will make a Foot Solid? *Anſwer*, 0.432 Parts of a Foot. For it's, As 1.52 is to 1, ſo is 1 to 0.658; and ſo is 0.658 to 0.432 Parts of a Foot.

PROBLEM III. *The Breadth and Depth of a Solid whoſe two Ends are Equal long Squares, being given in Inches or in Foot meaſure; to find how much in Length will make a Foot Solid?*

1. THE Proportion for Inches is thus: As 12 is to the Breadth, ſo is the Depth to a fourth Number: Then,

As that fourth Number is to 12, ſo is 12 to the Length in Inches to make a Foot Solid.

2. The Proportion for Foot meaſure is thus: As 1 is to the Breadth, ſo is the Depth to a fourth Number. Then ſay, As that fourth Number is to 1, ſo is 1 to the Length in Foot-meaſure, to make a Foot Solid.

Example 4. A piece of Timber or Stone, whoſe Breadth is 11 Inches, and Depth 19 Inches; how much in Length will make a Foot? *Anſwer*, Inches 8.27 Parts. For, it's as 12 is to 11, ſo is 19 to 17.4: And then ſay, as 17.4 is to 12, ſo is 12 to Inches 8.27 Parts in Length, to make a Foot Solid.

Example 5. A piece of Timber in Breadth Foot 0.75 Parts, and Depth Foot 1.25 Parts; how much in Length will make a Foot ſolid? *Anſwer*, Foot 1.06 Parts. For, it's as 1 is to 0.75, ſo is 1.25 to 0.94: Then ſay, as 0.94 is to 1, ſo is 1 to Foot 1.06 Parts in Length, to make a Foot Solid.

PROB. IV. *The Side of a Square Solid, and its Length being given, to find the Content?*

1. WHEN the Side is given in Inches, and Length in Feet, the Proportion is thus. As 12 is to the given Side, ſo is the Length to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth Number to the Content in Feet.

2. When the Side and Length are both given in Foot-meaſure the Proportion is thus : As 1 is to the given Side, ſo is the Length to a fourth Number ; and ſo is that fourth Number to the Content required.

Example 6. A ſquare piece of Timber, whoſe Side is 9 Inches, and Length 35 Feet ; how many Feet of Timber is in it ? *Anſwer*, Feet 19.68 Parts. For it is,

As 12, is to 9 ; ſo is 35, to 26.3 : and ſo is 28.3, to Feet 19.68 Parts, the Content required.

Example 7. A piece of Timber 16 Inches Square, and 28 Feet long, how much is the Content ? *Anſwer*, 50 Feet.

For it's as 12, is to 16, ſo is 28 to 37.3 : and ſo is 37.3, to 50 Feet, the Content of the Piece of Timber.

Example 8. A Stone, Feet 2.75 Parts ſquare, and Feet 7.50 parts long ; how much is the Content ? *Anſwer*, Feet 56.72 parts.

For it's as 1, is to 2.75 ; ſo is 7.50, to 20.6 ; and ſo is 20.6, to Feet 56.72 parts, the Content required.

PROB. V. *The Length, Breadth, and Depth of a Square Solid being given, to find the Solid Content.*

1. IF the Breadth, and Depth be given in Inches, and the Length in Feet, the Proportion is thus : As 12 is to the Breadth ; ſo is the Depth to a fourth Number. Then ſay, As 12 is to that fourth Number, ſo is the Length in Feet, to the Content in Feet.

2. When the Length, Breadth, and Depth, are all given in Foot-Meaſure, then the Proportion is thus : As 1, is to the Breadth ; ſo is the Depth, to a fourth Number. And then again ſay, As 1, is to that fourth Number ; ſo is the Length, to the Content in Feet.

Example 9. If a ſquare piece of Timber be in Breadth 19 Inches, Depth 11 Inches, and 20 Feet long ; how much is the Solid Content ? *Anſwer*, Feet 29.03 parts.

For it's thus, As 12, is 19 ; ſo is 11, to 17.4. Then ſay, as 12, is to 17.4; ſo is 20, to Feet 29.03 parts, the Content required.

Examplo 10. A Stone 20 Inches broad, 13 Inches Deep, and Feet $15\frac{1}{4}$, or $15\frac{25}{100}$ Feet in Length: how much is the Content? *Anſwer*, Feet 27.5.

For it's: As 12, is to 20: ſo is 13, to 21.67. And then: As 12, is to 21.67; ſo is 13.25, to 27.5, that is, $27\frac{1}{2}$ Feet is the Content.

Example 11. A ſquar'd piece of Timber, Feet 1.25 broad, Feet 0.56, deep, and 36 Feet long; how much is the Content? *Anſwer*, Feet 25.20 Parts, or $25\frac{2}{10}$ Feet. For it is,

As 1, is to 1.25; ſo is 0.56, to 0.7: And then ſay, As 1, is to 0.7; ſo is 36, to Feet 25.2 Tenths, the Content required.

PROB. VI. *The Diameter of a Cylinder given, to find how much in Length will make a Foot Solid?*

1. IF the Diameter be given in Inches, the Proportion is thus: As the given Diameter, is to 13.531: ſo is 12, to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourrh Number, to the Length required to make a Foot Solid.

2. When the Diameter is given in Foot-meaſure, the Proportion is thus: As the given Diameter, is to 1.128; ſo is 1 to a fourth Numher; and ſo is that fourth Number, to the Length, which will make a Foot Solid.

Example 12. A round piece of Timber, or Stone, being 15 Inches Diamerer; how much in Length will make a Foot Solid? *Anſwer*, Inches 9.78 parts of an Inch. For it's,

As 15, is to 13.531; ſo is 12 to 10.82; and ſo is 10.82 to Inches 9.76 parts, or $9\frac{76}{100}$ Inches: But ſuppoſing the Diameter of the ſame to be taken in Foot-meaſure, then it's Foot 1.25 parts. Now how much will make a Foot? Anſwer, Foot 0.81 parts of a Foot.

For it's thus: As 1.25, is 1.128; ſo is 1 to 0.902, and ſo is 0.902, to Foot 0.815 Parts, or $\frac{815}{1000}$ Foot, to make a Solid Foot.

PROB. VII. *The Circumference of a Cylinder given, to find how much in Length will make a Foot Solid?*

1. WHEN the Circumference is given in Inches, the Proportion is;

As the Circumference, is to 42.54, ſo is 12 to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth Number, to the Length required, to make a Foot Solid.

2. But if the Circumference be given in Foot meaſure, then the Proportion is;

As the Circumference is to 3.545, ſo is 1, to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth Number, to the Length, to make a Foot Solid.

Example 13. If a round Stone or Tree, be 44 Inches about; how much in Length will make a Foot? *Anſwer*, Inches 11.22 Parts. For it is,

As 44, is to 42.54, ſo is 12, to 11.6; and ſo is 11.6, to Inches 11.22 parts of an Inch, or $11\frac{22}{100}$ Inches.

But ſuppoſe the ſame was meaſured by Foot-meaſure, and the Circumference found to be Feet 3.67 parts; how much in Length will make a Foot? *Anſwer*, Foot 0.935 parts. For it is thus;

As 3.67 is to 3.545, ſo is 1 to 0.966; and ſo is 0.966 to Foot 0.935 parts, or $\frac{935}{1000}$ Foot.

PROB. VIII. *The Diameter and Length of a Cylinder given, to find its ſolid Content?*

1. WHEN the Diameter is given in Inches, and Length in Feet, the Proportion is thus,

As 13.531 is to the Diameter, ſo is the Length to a 4th Number; and ſo is that 4th Number to the Solid Content in Feet,

2. If the Diameter and Length are both given in Foot-meaſure, then the Proportion is thus;

As 1.128, is to the Diameter, ſo is the Length to a fourth Nnmber; and ſo is that fourth Number to the Content required.

Example 14. A round piece of Timber 10 Inches thro' and 30 Feet long. How many Feet of Timber are in it? *Anſwer*, Feet 16.38 Parts. For it's as 13.531, is to 10, ſo is 30 to 22.16; and ſo is 22.16, to Feet 16.38 Parts of a Foot, or $16\frac{38}{100}$ Feet.

But ſuppoſe the ſame Piece meaſured by Foot-Meaſure, then it's Foot 0.83 Parts through. And the Work is thus:

As 1.128, is to 83; ſo is 30 to 22.16; and ſo is 22.16, to Feet 16.38 Parts, or $16\frac{38}{100}$ Feet, as before.

PROBLEM IX. *The Circumference and Length of a Cylinder given; to find the Solid Content?*

1. IF the Circumference be given in Inches, and Length in Feet, the Proportion is thus: As 42.54, is to the Circumference, ſo is the Length, to a fourth Number; and ſo is this fourth Number, to the Solid Content in Feet.

2. When the Circumference and Length are both in Foot Meaſure, the firſt Term being 3.545 (inſtead of 42.54) the former Words will ſerve.

Example 15. A round Stone, or Tree, being 30 Inches about, and 25 Feet long: How many Feet Solid are in it? *Anſwer*, Feet 12.43 Parts. For it's thus: As 42.54, is to 30, ſo is 25, to 17.63; and ſo is 17.63, to Feet 12.43 Parts, or $12\frac{43}{100}$ Feet.

Now the Compaſs about being taken in Foot Meaſure, is Feet 2.50 Parts. And the Proportion is, As 3.545 is to 2.50, ſo is 25 to 17.63; and ſo 17.63 to Feet 12.43 Parts, or $12\frac{43}{100}$ Feet, as before.

Note 1. When Timber tapers; that is, it's bigger at one End than t'other, it's uſual to take the Breadth and Depth in the middle of it's Length, and by them to meaſure the Piece as if it were both Ends of a Bigneſs.

Note 2. The Proportions for Foot-Meaſure, are the ſame when all the Dimenſions are taken in Inches; only then the Solid Content found, is Inches.

Note 3. The Solid Content in Inches divided by 1728, the Quotient is Feet; but if divided by 282, or 231, the firſt is Beer, and the latter is Wine Gallons: And how to divide by the Line of Numbers was ſhewn in Problem 4. of the firſt Uſes of the Gunter, in Page 181.

PROBLEM X. *The Diameter of a Cask at Head, and Bung, and alſo its Length given in Inches; to find its Content in Gallons, Beer or Wine.*

The Rule is thus;

1. AS 1, is to 0.7; ſo is the Difference of Bung and Head Diameters, to a fourth Number: which being added to the Head Diameter, the Sum is a Mean Diameter, reducing the Cask to a Cylinder. Then ſay,

2. As the Gauge Point, (which for Beer or Ale is 18.95, but for Wine is 17.15) is to the Mean Diameter; and ſo is the Length to a fourth Number; and ſo is this fourth Number, to the Content in Gallons required.

Example 16. Suppoſe a Cask whoſe Length is 40 }
The Diameter at ———————— { Bug 28 } Inch.
{ Head 20 }
What's the Content of this Cask in Gallons, Beer or Wine?
Anſwer, 73 Gallons Beer, and Wine Gallons 89.1 Tenth.
See the following Work.

Bung Diameter———————28 Inches
Head Diameter———————20 Inches

Their Difference ——————— 8 Inches

Then, As 1, is to 0.7; ſo is 8, to 5.6; which added to 20 the Head Diameter, makes 55.6 for the Mean Diameter: Then ſay,

$$\text{As}\left\{\begin{matrix}18.95\\17.15\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ is to }25.6\text{ ; ſo is }40\text{ to }\left\{\begin{matrix}54\\59.71\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ and ſo is }\left\{\begin{matrix}54\\59.71\end{matrix}\right\}\text{ to }\left\{\begin{matrix}73\\89.71\end{matrix}\right\}\begin{matrix}\text{Beer}\\\text{Wine}\end{matrix}\left.\right\}\text{ Gallons.}$$

1. By the *Gunter* with Compaſſes.

1. The Extent from 1 to 0.7, which reach the ſame way from 8 to 5.6; which being added to 20, (the Head Diameter) makes 25.6 for the Mean Diameter. Then,

2. The Extent from 18.95 (the Gauge Point for Beer) to 25.6, which will reach from 40 to 54; and that Extent turned over again, reaches to 73, the Content in Beer Gallons.

In like manner the Extent from 17.15 (the Gauge Point for Wine) to 25.6, being laid twice from 40, will reach to 89.1, the Wine Gallons.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter.*

1. Set 1 againſt 0.7, and againſt 8 on the Firſt, is 5.6 on the Second; which added to 20 (the Head Diameter) makes 25.6 for the Mean Diameter. Then,

2. Set (18.95) the Gauge Point for Beer, on the Firſt, againſt 25.6 on the Second; then againſt 40 on the Firſt, is 54 on the Second; then againſt 54 on the Firſt, is 73 on the Second, the Content in Beer Gallons.

Alſo, if you ſet the Gauge Point for Wine 17.15, againſt the Mean Diameter 25.6, then againſt the Length of the Cask 40 on the Firſt, on the Second you will find 59.71, and againſt 59.71 on the Firſt, you'll find on the Second 89.1, the Content in Wine Gallons.

PROBLEM XI. *The Length of a Ship's Keel, and Breadth at the Beam given, to find her Tunnage?*

IT's the Practice of Shipwrights about *London*, to multiply the Length of the Keel, Breadth and Half-breadth into one another, and to divide the laſt Product by 94, whoſe Quotient they count for the Ship's Tunnage; from whence I frame this Proportion following, to be wrought by the Line of Numbers.

1. As 188, is to the Breadth; ſo is the Breadth, to a fourth Number: Then ſay,

2. As 1, is to that fourth Number; ſo is the Length, to the Tunnage required.

Example 17. Suppoſe a Ship 72 Feet by the Keel, and 24 Feet by the Beam; I demand her Tunnage? *Anſwer*, Tuns 220.6 Tenths neareſt. See the Work following:

As 188, is to 24; ſo is 24, to 3.06: And then,
As 1, is to 3.06; ſo is 72, to Tuns 220.6 Tenths.

1. By the *Gunter* with Compaſſes.

1. The Extent from the given Number 188, to the Breadth of the Beam 24, will reach from (the ſaid Breadth) 24 to 3.06. Then,

2. The Extent from 1 to 3.06, will reach from the Length of the Keel 72, to Tuns 220.6 Tenths, the Tunnage required.

Or more briefly thus: The Extent from 13.71, (which is the Square Root of the given Number 188) to the Breadth of the Beam 24; being turned over twice from the Length of the Keel 72, reacheth to Tuns 220.6 Tenths, as before.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

1. Set the given Number 188, againſt the Breadth of the Ship 24, and againſt the ſaid Breadth 24 on the Firſt, is 3.06 on the Second. Then,

2. Set 1 againſt 3.06, and againſt the Length of the Keel 72 on the Firſt, is Tuns 220.6 Tenths on the Second, as before.

PROBLEM XII. *To find the Tunnage of a Box, Bale or Caſe, having its Length, Breadth, and Depth given.*

The Rule is thus;

1. AS 66 is to the Breadth; ſo is the Depth, to a fourth Number. Then,

2. As 1, is to that fourth Number; ſo is the Length, to its Tunnage required.

Example. 18. A Caſe or Bale being 6 Feet broad, 4 Feet deep, and 10 Feet long, I demand its Tunnage? *Anſwer*, Tuns 3.63 Parts. For it's thus:

1. By *Gunter's Scale* with Compaſſes.

1. The Extent from the Given Number 66, to the Breadth 6, reacheth from the Depth 4 to 0.363. Then,

2. The Extent from 1 to the laſt found Number 0.363, being laid from the Length 10, reacheth to 3.63; that is 3 Tun and 63 Parts of 100, or $3\frac{63}{100}$, Tuns.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus;

1. Set the Given Number 66, againſt the Breadth of the Bale or Caſe 6; then againſt the Depth of it 4 on the Firſt, you will find 0.363 on the ſecond, a fourth Proportional Number. Then:

2. Set 1 againſt the ſaid Proportional Number 0.363; then againſt the Length of the Bale or Caſe 10 on the Firſt, you will find on the Second 3.63, or $3\frac{63}{100}$, the Tunnage of the Bale or Caſe propoſed.

Note, That 66 Feet is the Content of a Caſe that will incloſe two *Engliſh* Butts, but the Cantlings of them are better than a third part; therefore allowing 26 Feet for the Cantlings, the remaining 40 Feet are counted 1 Tun. And then the Rule is,

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes for the foreſaid *Example*;

1. The Extent from the Given Number 40, to the Breadth of the Caſe or Bale 6, will reach from the Depth 4 to 0.6 a fourth Proportional Number. Then,

2. The Extent from 1, to the ſaid fourth Number 0.6 will reach the ſame way, from the Length 10, to 6 Tuns, the Content of the Caſe or Bale required.

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus:

1. Set the Given Number 40, againſt the Breadth of the Bale or Caſe 6, then againſt the Depth of it 4, on the Firſt, you will find 0.6 on the Second, a fourth Proportional Number. Then,

2. Set 1 againſt the ſaid Proportional Number 0.6; then againſt the Length of the Bale or Caſe 10, on the Firſt, you will find on the Second 6, the Tunnage of the Bale or Caſe propoſed.

PROBLEM XIII. *The Diameter of a Globe given, to find the Solid Content?*

The Rule.

AS 1, is to the Diameter; ſo is 0.5236, to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth Number, to a fifth; and ſo is this fifth, to its Solid Content required.

Example 19. A Globe whoſe Diameter is 8 Inches; What's the Solid Content? *Anſwer*, Inches 268. For it's wrought thus:

As 1, is to 8, ſo is 0.5236, to 4,19; and ſo is 4.19, to 33.5; and ſo is 33.5, to 268 Inches, the Solid Content of the Globe.

IV. *The Uſe of the Line of Numbers in Gunnery.*

PROBLEM I. *The Diameter, and Weight of any Piece of Ordnance known; to find the Weight of any other, being of the ſame Metal and Shape, its Diameter being known.*

Like Solids are in Proportion, as the Cubes of their agreeing Sides. Therefore the Rule is thus:

AS the Diameter of the known Gun, is to the Diameter of the Gun whoſe Weight is required; ſo is the Weight of the known Gun to a fourth Number; and ſo is that fourth, to a fifth; and ſo is that fifth, to the Weight required.

Example 1. Suppoſe a Braſs Saker, whoſe Diameter is Inches 11.5 Tenths, doth weigh 1900 Pounds; What will a Braſs Gun weigh, whoſe Diameter is Inches 8.75 Parts? *Anſwer*, 837 Pounds. For it's thus:

1. By *Gunter's* Scale with Compaſſes.

The Extent from the Diameter 11.5, to the Diameter 8.75; being laid three times from the Weight 1900, will reach to 837 Pounds, the Weight of the Gun required. And,

2. By the *ſliding Gunter*, thus :
Set the Diameter 11.5 againſt the Diameter 8.75; then againſt the Weight 1900 on the Firſt, is 1445 on the Second ; and againſt 1445 on the firſt, is 1100 on the Second : Alſo againſt 1100 on the Firſt, is 837 Pounds, the Weight required on the Second.

PROBLEM II. *Having the Diameter and Weight of one Piece of Ordnance, and the Diameter of another Piece of another Metal ; to find the Weight of the laſt, it being of the ſame Shape with the former ?*

The Rule is thus :

1. FIND the Weight of the Piece as if it had been of the ſame Metal as the propounded Piece, by the laſt Problem, in Page 204. Then,

2. Conſider the Proportions of Metals ; which are theſe, according to the beſt Authors ;

Braſs is to Iron As 9 is to 8
Lead is to Iron As 3 is to 2
Lead is to Stone As 4 is to 1
Iron is to Stone As 8 is to 3

3 Having the Weights of both Pieces in one ſort of Metal, you muſt then Proportion their Weights according to their different Metals, by the Proportionable Numbers of thoſe Metals ; and then it's done.

Example 2. If a Braſs Saker of Inches 11.5 Tenths Diameter, weigh 1900 Pounds : What will an Iron Gun (of the ſame Shape) weigh, whoſe Diameter is Inches 8.75 Parts ? *Anſwer*, 744 Pounds. For it's wrought thus :

1. I find by Prob. 1. in page 204, that a Braſs Piece of Inches 8.75 parts Diameter, will weigh 837 Pounds ; but becauſe this Piece is Iron, and the Proportion of Braſs to Iron (as abovesaid) is as 9 is to 8 : Therefore ſay,

2. As 9 is to 8 ; ſo is 837, to 744 Pounds, the weight of the Iron Gun required.

PROB.

PROBLEM III. *By knowing the Allowance o Powder for one Gun; to find how much of the ſam Powder is requiſite for another Gun?*

The Rule.

AS the Diameter of the Bore of the Gun whoſe Allowance is known, is to the Diameter of the Gun whoſ Allowance is required; ſo is the Allowance given to fourth Number; and ſo is that 4th to a 5th; and ſo is th 5th to the Allowance required.

But note; Here it's underſtood, that both Guns ar alike fortified; that is, they ſhould have the ſame Proportion in Weight and Thickneſs of Metal.

Example 3. If a Saker of Inches 3.5 Tenths Bore requir 4 Pound of Powder; what will a Demi-Canon of Inche 6.5 Tenths Bore require? *Anſwer*, Pounds 25.62 Parts For it's thus:

As 3.5 is to 6.5, ſo is 4 to 7.44; and ſo is 7.44, t 13.80; and ſo is 13.80, to Pounds 25.62 Parts, th Weght of Powder for the Demi-Canon, in Proportio to the given Saker. But ſuppoſe the Weight of the Sake 1600; and the Weight of the Demi-Canon 6000; wha Allowance of Powder muſt it then have?

1. By Problem 1. Find the Weight of the Demi-Cano in Proportion to the Saker's Weight: which is thus;

As 3.5 is to 6.5, ſo is 1600 to 2971; and ſo is 297 to 5517; and ſo is 5517 to 10246 Pounds, the Weigh of the Demi-Canon, requiring Pounds 25.52 Parts o Powder for its Loading. But ſeeing its Weight is ſuppoſe to be 6000; ſay,

2. As 10246 is to 6000, ſo is 25.62 to Pounds 15 the due Allowance of Powder for the Demi-Canon o Inches 6.5 Tenths Bore, weighing 6000 Pounds; at th Rate of a Saker Inches 3.5 Tenths Bore, weighing 160 Pounds, and requiring 4 Ponnds of Powder.

PROB. IV. *Having the Diameter and Weight of one Bullet, and the Diameter of another of the ſame Metal given; to find the Weight of the latter?*

The Rule.

THE Weight of Bullets (of the ſame Metal) are in Triplicate Proportion of their Diameters, and wrought by the Direction in Problem 10, of the firſt Uſes of the *Gunter*, in Page 184 and 185.

Example 4. If an Iron Bullet, 4 Inches Diameter, weigh 9 Pounds; what will an Iron Bullet of 6 Inches Diameter weigh? *Anſwer*, Pounds 30.4 Tenths. For it's thus;

As 4 is to 6, ſo is 9 to 13.5, and ſo is 13.5 to 20.25; and ſo is 20.25 to Pounds 30.4 Tenths.

PROB. V. *Two Bullets equal in Diameter, but of differing Metal; by the Diameter and Weight of one, to find the Weight of the other.*

The Rule.

1. AS the Proportion of one Metal, is to the other; ſo is the Weight of the given Bullet, to the Weight of the Bullet required.

Example 5. Suppoſe an Iron Bullet, 6 Inches Diameter, weigh Pounds 30.4 Tenths; what will a Stone Bullet of the ſame Diameter weigh? *Anſwer*, Pounds 11.36 parts. For it's wrought thus:

By Problem 2. of Gunnery, (in Page 205) the Proportion of Iron and Stone is as 8 to 3; therefore ſay,

As 8 is to 3, ſo is 30.4, to Pounds 11.39 Parts, the Weight of the Stone Bullet.

PROB. VI. *Having the Diameter and Weight of a Bullet of one kind of Metal, and the Diameter of any Bullet of another Metal given; to find the Weight of the latter?*

The RULE.

1. FIND the Weight of it (by Problem 4.) as if it was the ſame Metal.

2. Then find it's Weight according to the Proportion of the Metals by the laſt *Problem*, and it's done.

Example 6. If an Iron Bullet 4 Inches Diameter, weigh 9 Pound; what is the Weight of a Leaden Bullet 6 Inches Diameter? *Anſwer*, Pounds 45.6 Parts. For it's thus wrought.

1. As 4, is to 6; ſo is 9, to 13.5; and ſo is 13.5, to 20.2; and ſo is 20.2 to Pounds 30.4 Tenths, if it had been Iron; but being it's Lead, ſay,

2. As 2, is to 3; ſo is 30.4, to Pounds 45.6 Parts, the Weight being Lead.

V. *The Uſe of* Gunter's *Scale in* Navigation: and *firſt in* Plain-Sailing.

CASE I.

Courſe and Diſtance ſailed given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian?

To do this, the Proportions are theſe:

1. AS Radius, is to the Diſtance; ſo is the Sine of the Courſe, to the Departure from the Meridian.

2. As Radius, is to the Diſtance; ſo is the Sine Complement of the Courſe, to the Difference of Latitude.

Note; The Radius, according to the Nature of the Proportion, may be any of theſe.

8 Points

8 Points	on the Line of	Sine Rumbs.
4 Points		Tangent Rumbs.
90 Degrees		Sines.
45 Degrees		Tangent.

And for Conveniency, that each Proportion may ſtand in one Line.

Let S.	ſtand for	Sine.
S. c.		Sine Complement.
T.		Tangent.
T. c.		Tangent Complement.
Cr.		Courſe.
Diſt.		Diſtance ſailed.
Diff. Lat.		Difference of Latitude.
Dep.		Departure from the Meridian.

Example. If a Ship ſails S W. by S. 104 Minutes from Latitude 1d, 45m. North; I demand what Latitude ſhe is in, and her Departure from the Meridian?

As S. 8P. is to 104M. ſo is S.	3	Points, to	Dep. 58 M.
	5		Diff. Lat. 86 M.

1. By the *Gunter* with Compaſſes.

The Extent from 8 Points (on the Line of Sine Rumbs) to 104 Min. (on the Line of Numbers) will reach the ſame way from 3 Points (on the Line of Sine Rumbs) to 58m. (on the Line of Numbers) which is the Departure from the Meridian; and the Compaſſes kept at the ſame Diſtance, will reach (the ſame way) from 5 Points (on the Line of Sine Rumbs) to 86 Minutes. (on the Line of Numbers) which is the Difference of Latitude.

Note; The Courſe is 3 Points, becauſe S W. by S. is 3 Points from the Meridian or South; and 5 Points is the Complement of the Courſe, becauſe S. W. by S. is 5 Points from the Parallel or Weſt: Underſtand the like in any other Courſe.

By the *ſliding Gunter.*

Slide 104 min. (on the middle piece againſt 8 points (on the Line of Sine Rumbs on the lower outſide piece;) then againſt 3 Points (on the firſt) is 58 Minutes (on the ſecond) the Departure from the Meridian; and againſt 5 Points (on the firſt) is 86 Minutes (on the ſecond) the Difference of Latitude.

	D.	M.	
Latitude ſailed from	1	45	North
Difference of Latitude 86 minutes, or	1	26	South
Subtract, gives the Latitude required	0	19	North

CASE II.

Courſe and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Diſtance ſailed, and Departure from the Meridian?

To do this, the Proportions are theſe:

1. As the Sine Comp. of the Courſe, is to the Difference of Latitude; ſo is Radius, to the Diſtance Run.
2. As the Sine Complement of the Courſe, is to the Difference of Latitude; ſo is the Sine of the Courſe, to the Departure from the Meridian.

Example. Suppoſe a Ship ſails N N E. from the Latitude of 2d. 15m. South, and then by Obſervation, is in Latitude 1d. 22m. North; What is her Diſtance ſail'd, and Departure from the Meridian?

	D.	M.	
Latitude ſailed from	2	15	South
Latitude by Obſervation	1	22	North

Added, gives the Difference of Latitude — 3 : 37 which reduced into Minutes by Multiplying by 60, is 217 Minutes. Then;

As S 6 Pts, is to 217 M. ſo is S. $\left\{\begin{matrix}8\\2\end{matrix}\right\}$ Points, to $\left\{\begin{matrix}235 \text{ the Diſt.}\\ 90 \text{ the Dep.}\end{matrix}\right.$

CASE

CASE III.

Courſe and Departure from the Meridian given; to find the Diſtance Run, and Difference of Latitude.

This is performed by theſe Proportions.

1. As the Sine of the Courſe, is to the Departure from the Meridian; ſo is Radius, to the Diſtance ſailed.

2. As the Sine of the Courſe, is to the Departure from the Meridian; ſo is the Sine Complement of the Courſe, to the Difference of Latitude,

Example. If a Ship ſails SE. by E. from 1d. 10m. North Latitude, till her Departure be 92 Minutes; What is her Diſtance ſailed, and Latitude ſhe is in?

As S. 5 Points, is to 92 M. ſo is S. $\left\{\begin{matrix}8\\3\end{matrix}\right\}$ Points, to $\left\{\begin{matrix}110 \text{ Diſt.}\\61 \text{ Dif. L.}\end{matrix}\right.$

	D.	M.	
Latitude ſailed from ————————	1 :	10	North
Difference of Latitude 61 Minutes, or —	1 :	01	South
Subtract, giveth the Latitude the Ship is in	0 :	09	North

CASE IV.

Diſtance Run, and Difference of Latitude given; to find the Courſe, and Departure from the Meridian?

The Proportions are theſe;

1. AS the Diſtance ſailed, is to Radius; ſo is the Difference of Latitude to the Sine Complement of the Courſe.

2. As the Radius, is to the Diſtance ſailed; ſo is the Sine of the Courſe, to the Departure from the Meridian.

Example. Admit a Ship ſails South Weſtward 98 leag. from the *Lizard*, in 50d. 00m. North Latitude; and then by Obſervation, is in 46d. 30m. North Latitude; What is her Courſe, and Departure from the Meridian.

	d.	m.
Latitude ſailed from	50	: 00 North
Latitude by Obſervation	46	: 30 North
The Difference of Latitude	3	: 30 or 70 leag.

1. As 98 Leagues, is to Sine of 90 Degrees; ſo is 70 Leagues to Sine 45d. 30m. whoſe Complement 44d. 30m. is the Courſe from the South Weſtward; that is, South Weſt neareſt. Then,

2. As Sine 90 Degrees, is to 98 Leagues; ſo is Sine 44d. 30m. to 68 Leagues, the Departure from the Meridian.

1. *By Gunter* with Compaſſes.

1. The Extent from 98 leag. (on the Line of Numbers) to 90 Degrees (on the Line of Sines) will reach the ſame way from 70 leag. (on the Line of Numbers) to 45 deg. 30 minutes (on the Line of Sines;) which being ſubtracted from 90 deg. leaves 44 deg. 30 minutes for the Courſe.

2. The Extent from 90 Degrees (on the Line of Sines) to 98 Leagues (in the Line of Numbers) will reach from 44d. 30 min. (on the Line of Sines) to 86 leagues (on the Line of Numbers,) which is the Departure from the Meridian.

2. *By the ſliding* Gunter.

1. Bring 98 Leagues (on the Line of Numbers, on the middle piece) againſt 90 Degrees on the Line of Sines, on the out-ſide piece; then right againſt 70 Leagues (on the Firſt) is 45 deg. 30 min. (on the Second,) which is the Complement of the Courſe, and ſubtracted from 90 deg. is 44d. 30m. and is near 4 Points from the South towards the Weſt, or South Weſt.

2. And as it now ſtands, againſt 44d. 30 min. (in the Line of Sines, on the out-ſide Piece) is 68 Leagues (in the Line of Numbers, on the middle Piece) which is the Departure from the Meridian.

CASE V.

Diſtance Run, and Departure from the Meridian given; to find the Courſe and Difference of Latitude

The Proportions are as follow.

1. AS the Diſtance ſailed, is to Radius; ſo is the Departure from the Meridian, to the Sine of the Courſe.

2. As Radius is to the Diſtance ſailed, ſo is the Sine Complement of the Courſe, to the Difference of Latitude.

Example. A Ship runneth 354 Miuutes North Eaſtward, from 1d. 19m. South Latitude, until her Departure from the Meridian be 150 Minutes; What is her Courſe, and Latitude ſhe is in?

1. As 354 Minutes, is to Sine 90d. ſo is 150 Minutes, to Sine 25 deg. the Courſe is North Eaſtward, or NNE. a quarter E.

2. As S. 90 degrees, is to 354 Minutes; ſo is Sine 65 degrees, to 323 Minutes, the Difference of Latitude.

	d.	m.	
Latitude ſailed from is ———————	1	19	South
The Difference of Lat. 323 Minutes, or —	5	23	North
Subtract, gives the Latitude the Ship is in —	3	04	North

CASE VI. *Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian given; to find Courſe and Diſtance Run.*

To do this, theſe are the Proportions.

1. AS the Difference of Latitude, is to the Departure from the Meridian; ſo is Radius to the Tangent of the Courſe.

2. As the Sine of the Courſe, is to the Departure from the Meridian; ſo is Radius, to the Diſtance ſailed.

Example. Sailing between the North and Weſt, from a Port in 1d. 59m. South Latitude, and then arriving at another Port which is in 3d. 8m. North Lat. and is alſo 209 Minutes to the Weſtward of the firſt Port; I demand the Courſe and Diſtance from the Firſt Port to the Second?

d. m.
Latitude of the firſt Port ——— ——— 1 : 59 South
Latitude of the ſecond Port ——— ——— 3 : 08 North
Added, gives the Difference of Latitude 5 : 07 or 307m.

1. As 307 min. is to 209 min. ſo is Tangent 45 deg. to Tang. 34 deg. 15 min. the Courſe North Weſtward, or N. W. by N. neareſt.

2. As S. 34 degrees 15 minutes, is to 209 minutes: So is S. 90 degrees to 307 Minutes, the Diſtance between the two Ports.

1. By *Gunter* with Compaſſes.

1. The Extent from 307 min. to 209 min. (in the Line of Numbers) will reach from 45 deg. on the Line of Tangents, (that now being the Radius,) to 34 degrees 15 minutes (on the ſame Line of Tangents) which is the Courſe from the Meridian.

Note, When the Difference of Latitude is greateſt, the Courſe is leſs than 45 Degrees from the Meridian.

But when the Departure from the Meridian is greateſt, the Courſe is more than 45 deg from the Meridian.

2. The ſecond Canon or Proportion for the Diſtance Run, is wrought as in the ſecond or third Caſe, in Page 210, or 211.

2. By the *ſliding* Gunter.

1. In this Caſe, ſo put in the middle piece, that a Tangent Line may ſlide by and next a Tangent Line, alſo Numbers againſt Numbers: Then bring 307 min. (in the Line of Numbers on the middle piece) againſt 209 min. (in the Line of Numbers on the outſide Piece) then againſt 45 degrees (on the Line of Tangents on the middle Piece) is 34 degrees 15 minutes on the Tangents on the outſide Piece, which is the Courſe required.

2. For the Diſtance, the manner of working is the ſame as hath been ſhewn in Caſes Firſt, Second and Third.

To Reſolve a Traverſe by *Gunter*'s Scale.

Example 1. A Ship in 40 degrees North Latitude, and in 5 degrees 24 minutes Weſt Longitude, ſhe ſails firſt S E. by S. 68 minutes, then SW. by W. 55 minutes, and then W N W. 75 minutes: I demand the Courſe and Diſtance from the firſt Place of Departure, and what Latitude and Longitude ſhe is in?

To do this, Firſt find the Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian, for each ſeveral Courſe, as directed in Caſe 1. of Plain-Sailing, in Page 208 and 209.

2. Collect the ſeveral Differences of Latitude, whether North or South, into one Sum; and in like manner, the ſeveral Departures either Eaſt or Weſt: Taking the Difference of the Northing and Southing, for the Difference of Latitude; and the Difference of the Eaſting and Weſting for the Departure from the Meridian.

3. Having now the Difference of Latitude, and the Departure from the Meridian known; the Courſe and Diſtance may be found by the Sixth Caſe of Plain-Sailing, in Page 213 and 214.

4. The Difference of Longitude may be found by this Proportion:

As the Sine Complement of the middle Latitude, is to the Departure from the Meridian; ſo is Radius, to the Difference of Longitude, See the Work following.

M. Pts. M.

1. Courſe. As S. Points is to 68 ; ſo is S. { 3, to 38 Eaſting
5, to 57 Southing
2. Courſe. As S.8 Points is to 55; ſo is S. { 5, to 46 Weſting
3, to 30 $\frac{6}{10}$ S. ing
3. Courſe. As S. 8 Points is to 75; ſo is S. { 6, to 69 $\frac{5}{10}$ W.ing
2, to 28 $\frac{8}{10}$ N. ing

	Courſes.	Diſt.	Diff. Lat.		Departure.		
			North	South	Eaſt	Weſt.	
1.	S E by S	68		57.0	38.0		
2.	SW by W	55		30.6		46.0	
3.	W N W.	75	28.8			69.5	
			28.8	87.6	38.0	115.5	
				28.8		38.0	
			Diff. Lat.	58.8		77.5	Depart.

3. Then; As min. 58.8, is to min. 77.5; ſo is T. 45d. to T. 52d. 50m. the Courſe from the South towards the Weſt, that is, SW. three quarters W. almoſt. And again,

As S. 52d. 50m. is to min. 77.5; ſo is S. 90d. to 97 Minutes, the Diſtance from the firſt Place of Departure.

d. m.
Latitude ſailed from —— —— 40 : 00 North
The Diff. of Latit. min. 58.8, or —— 0 : 59 Southerly
Subtract, gives Latit. the Ship is in — 39 : 01 North
Therefore the middle Latitude is —— 39 : 30
Subtracted from —— —— —— 90 : 00
Gives Complement of the middle Lat. 50 : 30

4. As S. 50d. 30m. is to m. 77.5; ſo is S. 90d. to 100m. the Difference of Longitude.

d. m.
The Longitude ſailed from is —— —— 5 : 24 Weſt
The Difference of Longitude 100m. or —— 1 : 40 Weſt
Added, gives the Longitude the Ship is in — 7 : 04 Weſt

Example 2. A Ship in 41d. 30m. North Latitude, and 10d. 20m. Eaſt Longitude, ſails theſe ſeveral Courſes, and Diſtances, *viz.* S E. by S. 52 Minutes, then S S W.

63 Min.

63 Minutes E by N. 47 Minutes, N by E. half E. 35 Minutes, NNW. a quarter W. 47 Min. WNW. 73 Min. I demand the Courſe and Diſtance from the firſt Place of Departure; alſo the Latitude and Longitude the Ship is in?

1. For the doing of which, obſerve the Work following.

Courſe As S 8 Pt. is to M. ; ſo is S. Points, to M.

	M.	Points	M.
1	52	3 5	28.8E 43.2S
2	63	2 6	24.2W 58.2S
3	47	1 7	46.2E 9.2N
4	35	1½ 6½	10.2E 33.6N
5	47	2¼ 5¾	20. W 42.5N
6	73	6 2	68. W 28. N

2. Then to collect the ſeveral Northings, Southings, Eaſtings, and Weſtings into one; as here you ſee in the Table following; whereby you will have the Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian.

	Courſes	Diſt.	Diff. Lat. North	Diff. Lat. South	Departure. Eaſt	Departure. Weſt
1.	SE by S.	52		43.2	28.8	
2.	S S W.	63		58.2		24 2
3.	Eaſt by North	47	9.2		46.2	
4.	N E by E ½ E.	35	33.6		10.2	
5	NNW ¼ W.	47	42.5			20.
6.	W N W.	73	28.			68.
			133.3	101.4	85.2	112.2
			101.4			85.2
	Difference Latitude		11.9		Departure	27.0

3. Now having the Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian known, the Courſe and Diſtance is thus found.

As 11.9 minutes, is to 27 minutes; ſo is T. 45d to T. 66d. 15m. The Courſe North Weſterly, or W N W, becauſe the North and Weſt Columns are the greateſt.

Here obſerve the Courſe is more than 45 degrees from the Meridian, becauſe the Departure is more than the Difference of Latitude; according to the Note in the 6th Caſe of Plain-Sailing, in Page 213. Then for the Diſtance ſay,

As S. 66d. 15m. is to 27 minutes; ſo is S. 90d. to minutes 29 4: The Diſtance from the firſt Place of Departing.

	d.	m.	
Latitude ſailed from ——— ——— ———	41	30	North
The Difference of Latitude m. 11.9 or ———	0	12	North
Added, gives the Lat. the Ship is in ———	41	42	North
And the middle Latitude is ——— ———	41	36	
Subtracted from ——— ——— ——— ———	90	00	
Gives Compl. of middle Latitude ———	48	24	

4. Then to find the Difference of Longitude, ſay:
As S. 48d. 24m. is to 27 min. ſo is S. 90d. to 36 min. the Difference of Longitude.

	d.	m.	
The Longitude ſailed from is ——— ———	10	20	Eaſt
The Difference of Longitude 36 min. ———	0	36	Weſt
Subtract, gives the Longit. the Ship is in —	9	44	Eaſt

Secondly,

Secondly, The Uſe of the Gunter's-Scale *in* Mercator's Sailing.

CASE I.

The Latitude and Longitude of two Places given; to find their Courſe and Diſtance.

Example. I demand the Courſe and Diſtance from the *Lizard* to *Barbadoes?* their Latitudes and Longitudes ſuppoſed to be as follows:

		d.	m.			d.	m.	
Lizard	Latit.	50	00	North	Longit.	5	24	W
Barbadoes		13	25	North		58	04	W
		d.	m.			d.	m.	
The Diff. of Lat. —		36	35	South,	Diff. Long.	52	40	W
		60				60		
minutes		2195			minutes	3160		

To anſwer this Queſtion, the Proportions are theſe;

1. As the Meridional Difference of Latitude, is to the Difference of Longitude; ſo is Radius, to the Tangent of the Courſe.

2. As the Sine Complement of the Courſe, is to the Difference of Latitude; ſo is Radius, to the Diſtance of the two Places.

The Meridional Difference of Latitude is thus found:

Extend the Compaſſes (in the Meridional-Line) from one Latitude to the other; that Extent meaſured on the Equinoctial Line (the Line next adjoining to the Meridional Line marked EP) gives the Meridional Difference of Latitude.

Thus, the Extent from Latitude 50 Degrees to Latitude 13d. 25m. in the firſt, being meaſured on the latter, is deg. 44 $\frac{4}{10}$, or 44d. 24m. or 2664 minutes, The Miridional Difference of Latitude. Then ſay:

As 2664 M. is to 3160 M. } So is T. 45d. to T. 49. 35m.
Or, As 44d. $\frac{4}{10}$ is to 52d. $\frac{7}{10}$ }
the Courſe from the South Weſtward, or S W. 4 degrees 35 minutes Weſterly. And again:

As S. 40d. 25 min. is to 2195m. ſo is S. 90d. to 3415m. Or, As S 40d. 25m. is to 36d. $\frac{6}{10}$, ſo is Sine 90d. to 56d. $\frac{6}{10}$, or 56d. 54m. equal 3414 Minutes.

CASE II.

Both Latitudes and Courſe given; to find the Diſtance, and Difference of Longitude.

The Proportions are theſe.

1. As the Sine Complement of the Courſe, is to the Difference of Latitude, *&c.* as before in the Second Caſe of Plain Sailing, to find the Diſtance and Departure from the Meridian, in Page 210.

2. As the Sine Complement of the middle Latitude, is to the Departure from the Meridian: ſo is Radius, to the Difference of Longitude.

Or thus; As the Sine Complement of the Courſe, is to the Meridional Difference of Latitude; ſo is the Sine of the Courſe, to the Difference of Longitude.

Example. Admit from the *Lizard* in 50 deg. 00 min. North Latitude, and Longitude 5d. 24m. Weſt, we made (when Leeway, Variation allowed for) our Courſe to be South 39 deg. Weſterly, and then by Obſervation was in 45d. 1m. North Latitude. I demand her diſtance run, and what Longitude ſhe is in?

Latitude ſailed from ——— ——— 50d. 00m. North
Latitude by Obſervation ———————45d. 01m. North
Subtract, is the Diff. of Latitude —— 4d. 59m. Southerly
60
Minutes 299
The Middle Latitude is —— —— 47d. 30m.
Subtract from ——————————— 90d. 00m.
Compl. of the Middle Latitude —— 42d. 30m.

1 As S. 51d. is to 299m. ſo is S. $\left\{\begin{matrix}90\\39\end{matrix}\right\}$ d. to $\left\{\begin{matrix}385\\242\end{matrix}\right.$ $\begin{matrix}\text{Diſtance}\\\text{Departure}\end{matrix}$

2. As S. 42d. 30m. is to 242 Minutes; ſo is S. 90d. to 358 Minutes, the Difference of Longitude. Or thus: The Extent from 50d. 00 min. on the Meridian Line, to 45d. 01m. meaſured on the Line of Equal Parts, is 7d. $\frac{4}{10}$, or 7d. 24m. or 444 Minutes, for the Meridional Difference of Latitude: Then,

As S. 51d. is to 444 Minutes; ſo is S. 39 deg. to 358 Minutes. Or thus;

As 299 Minutes, is to 242 Minutes; ſo is 444 Minutes, to 358 Minutes as before, which is the Difference of Longitude.

	d.	m.	
The Longitude ſailed from ——— ———	5	: 24	Weſt
The Difference of Longitude 358 min. or	5	: 58	Weſt
Added, gives the Long. the Ship is in ——	11	: 22	Weſt

CASE III.

Both Latitudes and Diſtance Run given; to find the Courſe and Difference of Longitude.

To perform this, the Proportions are theſe:

1. AS the Diſtance ſailed, is to Radius; ſo is the Difference of Latitude, to the Sine Complement of the Courſe, as in the Fourth Caſe of Plain Sailing, in Page 211, by which Caſe alſo you may find the Departure from the Meridian, or Meridian Diſtance.

2. As the Sine Complement of the Middle Latitude, is to the Departure; ſo is the Radius, to the Difference of Longitude. Or thus;

As the Difference of Latitude, is to the Departure from the Meridian; ſo is the Meridional Difference of Latitude, to the Difference of Longitude.

Example. A Ship in 46d. South Latitude, and 1d. 15 min. Weſt Longitude, ſails 100 Leagues North Eaſtward, and then by Obſervation is in Lat. 42d. South; I demand her Courſe, Departure from the Meridian, and Long. ſhe is in?

Latitude ſailed from is ——— 46d. South.
Latitude by Obſervation is — 42d. South.

Subtract, gives the Diff. Lat. — 4d. or 80 Leagues

The middle Latitude is ——— 44d. whoſe Comp. is 46d.

1. As 100 Leag. is to S. 90 deg. ſo is 80 Leag. to S. 53 deg. 15 min. the Complement of the Courſe; ſo that the Courſe is 36 deg. 45 min. North Eaſtward, or NE. by N. a quarter Eaſt. And then again,

As S. 90d. is to 100 Leag. ſo is S. 36d. 45m. to 60 Leagues, the Departure from the Meridian.

2. As S. 46d. is to 60 Leag. ſo is S. 90d. to 83 Leag. the Difference of Longitude, or thus: The Extent from 46d. to 42d. on the Meridional Line, makes 5d. $\frac{5}{10}$ or 110 Leagues on the Equal Parts, which is the Meridional Difference of Latitude. And then it's,

As 80 leag. is to 60 leag. ſo is 110 leag. to 83 leag. } diſt. long.
Or, as 4d. is to 3d. ſo is 5d. $\frac{5}{10}$ to 4d. $\frac{15}{100}$ }
Longitude ſailed from is ——— —— 1d. : 15m. Weſt.
The Difference of Longitude 83 Leag. or 4d. : 09m. Eaſt.

Subtract, gives Longitude Ship is in — 2d. : 54m. Eaſt.

CASE IV.

Both Latitudes, and Departure from the Meridian given; to find the Courſe, Diſtance Run, and Differ. Long.

1. THE Courſe, and Diſtance Run, is found by the Sixth Caſe of Plain Sailing, in Page 213.

2. The Difference of Longitude is found as in the ſecond, third, or fourth Caſe in *Mercator*.

Example. A Ship in 33 Degrees North Latitude, and 178 Degrees Weſt Longitude, ſhe ſails South Weſtward until ſhe be departed from the Meridian 58 Leagues, and then ſhe is in Latitude 28d. 36m. North: I demand her Courſe, Diſtance Run, and what Longitude ſhe is in?

d. m.
Latitude ſailed from ——— ——— 33 : 00 North
Latitude the Ship is in ———— ——— 28 : 36 North
The Difference of Latitude is —— 4 : 24 or 88 Leagues
The middle Latitude is ——— 30 : 48 Com. 59° 12′

1. As 88 leagues, is to 58 leagues; ſo is T. 45 deg. to T. 33d. 20m. which is the Courſe South Weſterly, or SW. by S.

2. As S. 33d. 20m. is to 58 leagues; ſo is S. 90d. to 105 leagues, the Diſtance ſailed.

3. The Meridional Difference of Latitude 5 deg. $\frac{15}{100}$ or 5 deg. 9 min. or 103 leagues, found as before directed.

4. As $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{S. 59d. 12m.}\\ \text{88 leagues}\end{matrix}\right\}$ is to 58 leagues $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{S. 90 deg.}\\ \text{103 leag.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ to 67 leagues the Difference of Longitude.

5. Longitude ſailed from ———— ——— 178 : 00 Weſt
The Difference of Longitude 67 leag. or 3 : 21 Weſt
Added, and the Sum is ———— ——— 181 : 21
Which ſubtract from ——— ——— 360 : 00
Remainder is Longitude the Ship is in — 178 : 39 Eaſt

CASE V.

One Latitude, Courſe and Diſtance Run given; to find the other Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

1. THE Difference of Latitude, and Departure from the Meridian, is found by the firſt Caſe of Plain Sailing, (in Page 208, and 209) and conſequently the other Latitude.

2. The Difference of Longitude is found as before in the ſecond or third Caſe of *Mercator.*

Example. If a Ship ſails S E. by S. 120 Leagues, from a Port in 53d. 30m. North Latitude, and 2d. 15m. Weſt Longitude; what Latitude and Longitude is ſhe in?

As S. 8 Points, is to 120 Leagues; ſo is S. 5 Points, to 100 Leagues, the Difference of Latitude.

And, as S. 8 Points, is to 120 Leagues; ſo is S. 3 Points, to 76 Leagues, the Departure from the Meridian.

	d.	m.	
Latitude ſailed from ——— ——— ———	53	30	North
The Diff. of Latitude 100 Leagues, or —	5	00	South
Subtract, gives the Latitude the Ship is in	48	30	North
And the middle Latitude is ——— ———	51	Comp 39d.	

The Meridional Diff. Lat. is 8d. or 160 Leagues.

As $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{S. 39d.}\\ \text{100 Leag.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ is to 67 Leag. ſo is $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{S 90d.}\\ \text{160 Leag.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ to 107 Leagues the Difference of Longitude.

	d.	m.	
Longitude ſailed from is ——— ———	2	15	Weſt
The Diff. Longitude 107 Leagues, or ——	5	21	Eaſt
Subtract, gives the Longitude ſhe is in ——	3	06	Eaſt

CASE VI.

Sailing in a Parallel, to find the Difference of Longitude.

To do this, the Proportion is thus:

AS the Sine Complement of the (Parallel) or Latitude, is to the Diſtance ſailed Eaſt or Weſt.

So is Radius to the Difference of Longitude.

Example. If a Ship ſails Weſt 390 minutes, in the Latitude of 50d. 10m. and departs from 2d. 45m. Eaſt Longitude, I demand what Longitude the Ship is now in?

As S. 39d. 50m. is to 390 min. ſo is S. 90d. to 610 minutes, the Difference of Longitude.

d. m.
Longitude ſailed from, is ——————— 2 : 45 Eaſt
The Difference of Longit, 610 min. or —— 10 : 10 Weſt
Subtract, gives the Longitude the Ship is in — 7 : 25 Weſt

CASE VII.

The Differ. of Longitude (of two Places in one Parallel or Latitude) given, to find their Diſtance in that Parallel?

THE Proportion is thus: As Radius is to the Difference of Longitude, ſo is the Sine Complement of the Latitude, to the Diſtance in that Parallel.

Example 1. Suppoſe *Cape Vincent* in *Portugal*, and *Cape Henry* in *Virginia*, both in 37 deg. North Latitude; their Longitudes ſuppoſed to be as here-under, What is their Diſtance in their Parallel?

d. m.
Cape S. *Vincent* } Longitude { 10 : 35 Weſt
Cape Henry . } Longitude { 75 : 02 Weſt
Subtract gives the Diff. Longitude 64 : 27 or 3867 minutes
Latitude of both Places is ————— 37 deg. North
Subtract from ——————— 90
Remains Complement of the Latitude —— 53 degrees

2. As S 90 Degrees, is to S. 53 Degrees; ſo is 64 $\frac{45}{100}$ equal to 64d. 27m. to 51d. $\frac{5}{10}$ or 51d. 30m, or 3090m. the Diſtance required. Or thus:

As S. 90 degrees, is to S. 53 degrees; ſo is 3867 Minutes, to 3090m. the Diſtance in the Parallel as above.

Example 2. Suppoſe two Ships under the Equinoctial, 100 Leagues aſunder, and each ſails North till both come into Latitude 60 degrees. How far are they now aſunder? *Anſwer*, 50 Leagues. For it's thus:

As S. 90 degrees is to S. 30 degrees, ſo is 100 Leagues to 50 Leagues, the Diſtance required.

CASE VIII.

To find how many Minutes or Miles make a Degree of Longitude in any Parallel, or Latitude.

The RULE.

As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude; ſo is 60 min. (a Degree in the Equinoctial,) to the Minutes making a Degree of Longitude in the Parallel deſired.

Example. In the Latitude of 50 deg. I demand how many Minutes of Eaſting or Weſting make a Degree of Longitude? *Anſwer*, 38 ½ Minutes. For it's thus:

As S. 90 deg. is to S. 40 deg. ſo is 60 min. to min. 38.5 or 38 and a half, to make one degree of Longitude in Latitude 50 degrees.

This may be done by the Plain-Scale, thus:

Take the given Latitude from the Chords, and meaſure it on the Line M. L. (which is Miles of Longitude) ſheweth your deſire: As here, take 50 deg. from the Chords, and meaſure it on the Scale M. L. it ſheweth 38 min. and a half as before.

VI. *Tide*

VI. *The Uſe of* Gunter's-Scale *in Aſtronomy.*

PROBLEM I. *The Sun's Place in the Ecliptie, and his greateſt Declination given; to find his Right Aſcenſion and preſent Declination.*

To perform this, theſe are the Proportions;

1. As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Sun's greateſt Declination; ſo is the Tangent of his Longitude (from the neareſt Equinoctial Point,) to the Tangent of his Right Aſcenſion, from the ſaid Point.

The Names and Characters of the 12 *Signs.*

♈	*Aries*	North Signs	♎	*Libra*	South Signs
♉	*Taurus*		♏	*Scorpio*	
♊	*Gemini*		♐	*Sagittarius*	
♋	*Cancer*		♑	*Capricornus*	
♌	*Leo*		♒	*Aquarius*	
♍	*Virgo*		♓	*Piſces*	

Note, 1; The Sun's greateſt Declination is 23 degrees 29 min.

Note 2. The beginning of *Aries* and *Libra* are the two Equinoctial Points.

Note 3. This Proportion (above) find the Sun's Right Aſcenſion only when he is in the firſt Quarter of the Ecliptic; that is, ♈, ♉, or ♊: But when he is in the ſecond Quarter, ♋, ♌, or ♍, ſubtract it from 180 deg. and when in ♎, ♏, or ♐, add it to 180 deg. And in the laſt Quarter, ♑, ♒, or ♓, ſubtract (what's found by this Operation) from 360 deg. ſo will you have the Sun's Right Aſcenſion from ♈ (for any Place in the Ecliptic) deſired.

2. As Radius, is to the Sine of the Sun's Longitude (from the neareſt Equinoctial Point; ſo is the Sine of the Sun's greateſt Declination, to the Sine of his preſent Declination.

Note, The Sun being in ♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, ♌, or ♍, his Declination is North : But in ♎, ♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, or ♓, it's South.

Example.

When the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic is in ♉ 24d. 15m. *What is his Right Aſcenſion, and Declination?*

The Sun being in ♉, 24 degrees 15 minutes, his Longitude from the neareſt Equinoctial Point (being now the beginning of ♈, is 54 degrees 15 minutes. And the Complement of his greateſt Declination is always 66 degrees 31 minutes. Then it follows :

1. As S. 90 Degrees, is to S. 66 degrees 31 minutes; ſo is Tangent 54 degrees 15 minutes, to Tangent 51 degrees 52 minutes, the Sun's Right Aſcenſion (from the beginning of ♈) required.

By Gunter *with Compaſſes.*

The Extent from Sine 90 degrees, to Sine 66 degrees 31 minutes will reach from Tangent 54 degrees 15 minutes, to Tangent 51 degrees 52 minutes, the Sun's Right Aſcenſion.

By the ſliding Gunter.

1. Let the middle Piece be ſo put in, that Sines may ſlide againſt Sines, and Tangents againſt Tangents.

2. Then bring 90 degrees in Sines (on the outſide Piece) againſt 66 deg. 31 min. in Sines (on the middle Piece) then againſt 54 dg. 15 min. in Tangents (on the middle Piece) is 51 deg. 52 min. in Tangents (on the outſide Piece) the Right Aſcenſion, as above.

This Proportion being to be wrought on Sines and Tangents jointly, I thought it neceſſary to expreſs the manner of its Operation on both ſorts of Gunters, that the Learner might ſee how it agrees with the General Rule given at the Beginning of this Diſcourſe of the Gunter, in Page 177, and 178 ; but ſhall wave it in the reſt, and only write the Proportions in Words, and in Figures, according to the particular Example, as follows, for the Sun's Declination.

2. As S. 90 degrees, is to S. 54 deg. 15 min. ſo is S. 23 deg. 29 min. to S. 18 deg. 52 min. the Sun's Declination North, increaſing.

PROBLEM II.

The Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given; to find his Amplitude, and his Aſcenſional Difference; and conſequently his Riſing, or Setting; and the Length of the Day or Night.

To perform this Problem the Proportions are theſe;

1. AS the Sine Complement of the Latitude, is to Radius; ſo is the Sine of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of his Amplitude.

Note, The Amplitude and Declination, are always of one kind; that is, both North or both South.

2. As Radius is to the Tangent of the Latitude; ſo is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of his Aſcenſional Difference.

Note 1. The Aſcenſional Difference (being reduced into Time, by allowing 15 Degrees for one Hour, and then) added to, and ſubtracted from 6 Hours, the one is Sun-riſing, the other is Sun-ſetting.

Note 2. If the Latitude and Declination are both Norrh or both South; the Sun riſeth before, and ſets after Six of the Clock; but if one be North, and the other South, the contrary.

Note 3. If the Sun's Riſing and Setting be doubled ſeverally, the firſt is the Length of the Night, and the latter the Length of the Day.

Note 4. By this Problem were the Tables of Amplitudes, and Semidiurnal Arches, *&c.* in this Book calculated.

Example. Latitude 51 deg. 32 min. North, and the Sun's Declination 23 deg. 29 min. North: I demand his Amplitude, and Aſcenſional Difference? Alſo his Riſing Setting, length of the Day and Night.

d. m.

	d.	m.		d.	m.
Anſw. Sun's Amplitude	39	50,	Aſcen. Diff.	33	10
Sun ſetting is Hours	8	13,	Length of Day	16	26
Sun-riſing	3	47,	Length of Night	7	34

For it's thus ;

1. As S. 38d. 28m. is to S. 90 deg. ſo is S. 23 deg 29 min. to 39 deg. 50 min. the Amplitude North, becauſe the Declination is North, that is, the Sun riſeth Eaſt 39 deg. 50 min. Northerly, and ſetteth Weſt 39d. 50m. Northerly.

2. As T. 45d. is to T. 51 deg. 32 min. ſo is T. 23 deg. 29 min. to T. 28 deg. 40 min. againſt which on Sines is 33 deg. 10 min. the Aſcenſional Difference ; which being reduced into Time, is 2 hours 13 minutes ; and added to 6 hours, is 8 hours 13 minutes for Sun-ſetting ; which doubled, is 16 degrees 26 minutes, the Length of the Day.

Again, 2 hours 13 minutes ſubtracted from 6 hours, is 3 hours 47 minutes Sun-riſing ; which doubled, is 7 hours 34 minutes, the Length of the Night.

PROBLEM III.

Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declinatiou-given ; to find his Altitude and Azimuth at 6 of the Clock.

To ſolve this, ſay :

1. AS Radius is to the Sine of the Latitude ; ſo is the Sine of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of his Altitude at Six of the Clock.

2. As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude, ſo is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination, to the Tangent of his Azimuth (from the Eaſt or Weſt) at Six of the Clock.

Note, The Azimuth is from the Eaſt, at Six in the Morning ; and from the Weſt, at Six in the Afternoon : Northerly, in North Latitude ; but Southerly, in South Latitude.

Example. In 51d. 32m. North Latitude, the Sun's Declination being 23d. 29m. North. What is his Altitude, and Azimuth at Six of the Clock ? *Anſw.*

Anſwer, His Altitude is 18d. 11m. and his Azimuth is Eaſt 15d. 07m. Northerly, or 74d. 53m. North Eaſterly, or Weſterly. For it's thus:

1. As S. 90d. is to S. 51d. 32m. ſo is S. 23d. 29m. to S. 18d. 11m. the Altitude at Six of the Clock.

2. S. 90d. is to S. 38d. 28m. ſo is T. 23d. 29m. to T. 15d. 07m. the Azimuth at Six; that is 74d. 53m. North Eaſterly at Six in the Morning, but North Weſterly in the Afternoon.

PROBLEM IV.

Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Declination given; to find his Altitude, and Hour of the Day, when he is Eaſt or Weſt.

To perform this, the Proportions are theſe:

1. AS the Sine of the Latitude, is to Radius; ſo is the Sine of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of his Altitude; being Eaſt, or Weſt.

2. As Radius, is to the Tangent Complement of the Latitude; ſo is the Tangent of the Sun's Declination, to the Sine of the Hour from Six of the Clock, when he is Eaſt, or Weſt.

Note 1. The Sun is Eaſt after Six in the Morning, but Weſt before Six in the Afternoon.

Note 2. The (Hour found by the laſt Proportion) being reduced into Time (by allowing 15 deg. to an Hour) and added to, or ſubtracted from Six, gives the Hour of the Day, when the Sun is Eaſt or Weſt.

Example. In 51d. 32m. North Latitude, the Sun's Declination being 23d. 29m. North; what is his Altitude? and what time of the Day is it, when he is Eaſt, or Weſt?

Anſw. His Altitude is 30d. 35m. and the Hour of the Day is { 7h. 21m. Morning, when Eaſt.
4h. 30m. Afternoon, when Weſt.

For it's thus;

1. As S. 51d. 32m. is to S. 90d. ſo is S. 23d. 29m. to S. 30d. 35m. the Sun's Altitude, being either Eaſt or Weſt?

As T. 45d. is to T. 38d. 28m. ſo is T. 23d. 29m. to S. 20d. 11m. the Hour from Six, which makes 1 Hour 21 Minutes, added to 6, is 7h. 21m. and ſubtracted from 6, is 4h. 39m. the former is the Time when the Sun is Eaſt in the Morning; the latter the Time when he is Weſt in the Afternoon.

PROBLEM V.

The Sun in the Equator or Equinoctial (that is, when he hath no Declination) the Latitude of a Place, and the Sun's Altitude given; to find his Azimuth, and Hour of the Day.

This Problem is thus effected.

1. AS Radius is to the Tangent of the Latitude, ſo is the Tangent of the Sun's Altitude; to the Sine Complement of his Azimuth, from the South in North Latitude; but from the North in South Latitude; Eaſterly in the Forenoon; and Weſterly in the Afternoon.

2. As the Sine of the Complement of the Latitude, is to the Radius; ſo is the Sine of the Sun's Altitude, to the Sine Complement of the Hour from Noon.

Example. In 51d. 32m. North Latitude, the Sun having no Declination, and his Alt. being 21d. 50m. in the Forenoon; I demand his Azimuth, and the Hour of the Day?

Anſwer. His Azimuth is South 59d. 45m. Eaſterly, that is the Sun is upon the S. E. by E. a quarter E. Point of the Compaſs, and the Hour of the Day is Hours 8.33 Minutes Morning. For it's thus:

1. As T. 45d. is to T. 51d. 32m. ſo is T. 21d. 50m. to T. 30d. 15m. whoſe Complement is 59 deg. 45. min. is the Sun's Azimuth required.

2. As S. 38 deg. 28 min. is to S. 90 deg. ſo is S. 21 deg. 50 min. to S. 36 deg. 50 min. whoſe Complement is 53 deg. 10 min. or 3 Hours 33 Minutes; which ſub-

tracted from 12, gives 8 Hours 27 minutes, or 27 min. after 8 of the Clock in the Morning, the time of the Day required.

PROBLEM VI.

Latitude of a Place, Sun's Declination, and his Altitude given; to find his Azimuth, and the Hour of the Day.

The Performance of this, is thus;

1. TAKE the Complement of the Latitude, the Complement of the Sun's Altitude, and the Sun's Diſtance from the Pole, (which is his Declination added to 90 deg. when the Latitude and Declination is one North, the other South; but both being either North, or South, it's the Complement of the Declination) and add them together into one Sum.

2. From half that Sum ſubtract (to find the Sun's Azimuth) the Sun's Diſtance from the Pole; but (to find the Hour) the Complement of his Altitude; and note the Remainder.

3. To find the Azimuth, you have theſe two Proportions following.

Firſt, As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude; ſo is the Sine Complement of the Altitude to a fourth Sine. Then again,

Secondly, As that fourth Sine, is to the Sine of the half Sum; ſo is the Sine of the Remainder, to a fifth Sine; againſt which, on the Line of Verſed Sines, is the Sun's Azimuth from the North in North Latitude; but from the South in South Latitude.

4. To find the Hour, theſe are the two Proportions which follow.

Firſt, As Radius, is to the Sine Complement of the Latitude; ſo is the Sine of the Sun's Diſtance from the Pole, to a fourth Sine.

Secondly, As that fourth Sine is to the Sine of the half Sum; ſo is the Sine of the Remainder to a fifth Sine; againſt which, on Verſed Sines, is the Hour of the Day from Noon.

Example. In 51 deg. 30 min. North Latitude, the Sun's Declination being 15 deg. 10 min. North, and his Altitude obſerved to be 11 deg. 30 min. I demand his Azimuth, and Hour of the Day?

	d. m.		d. m.		d. m.
	90.00		90.00		90.00
Latitude	51.30	North Deelinat.	15.10	Nor. Alt.	11.30
Comp. Lat.	38.30	Sun's diſ. fro. Pole	74.50	Com. Alt.	78.30
Comp. Alt.	78.30	Comp. Latitude	38.30		
Sun's Diſt.	74.50	Comp. Altitude	78.30		
Sum is	191.50	Sum is ——	191.50		
half Sum is	95.55	The half Sum is	95.55		
Remainder	21.05	Remainder is ——	17.25		

Then to find the Azimnth, it's thus;

1. As S. 90d. is to S. 38d. 30m. ſo is Sine 78d. 30m. to Sine 37d. 20m. the fourth Sine.

2. As S. 37d. 20m. is to S. 95d. 55m. ſo is Sine 21d. 05m. to S. 36d. againſt which, on Verſed Sines, is 80d. the Sun's Azimuth from the North Eaſterly, if in the Forenoon; but North Weſterly in the Afternoon.

And to find the Hour of the Day, it's thus:

1. As Sine 90d. is to Sine 38d. 30m. ſo is Sine 74d. 50m. to Sine 37d. the fourth Sine.

2. As Sine 37d. is to Sine 95d. 55m. ſo is Sine 17d. 25m. to Sine 29d. 40m. againſt which, on Verſed Sines, is 90d. 30m. or 6 Hours 2 Minutes, which is the Hour from Noon; that is, 58 Minutes after Five of the Clock in the Morning; or 2 Minutes after Six in the Afternoon.

The Deſcription and Uſe of the

SECTOR.

1. THIS uſeſuful Inſtrument may be of any Length, but it's commonly made one Foot 8 Inches, or two Foot long, to open with a Joint in the Middle like a Carpenter's Rule; one Inch and an half (or more) in Breadth, and of any Thickneſs at Pleaſure, according to the Matter it's made of; which may be either Box-wood, Ivory, Braſs, or Silver.

2. There are two Sorts of Sectors, known by the Names of *Gunter's*, and *Foſter's* Sector; and are ſometimes both put on one Inſtrument; that is, *Gunter's* Sector on one Side of it, and *Foſter's* on the other.

3. The Lines on *Gunter's* Sector, are theſe, *Line of Lines*, (marked at the End with L) *Line of Sines* (marked S) *Superficies*, (marked Sup.) *Solids*, (marked Sol.) Line of *Metals*, Line of *Equated Bodies*, Line of *Inſcribed Bodies*, &c.

4. The Lines on *Foſter's* Sector are theſe Five, *viz. Line of Lines*, or *Equal Parts*, *Chords*, *Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*, each marked at the End with its Name, or firſt Letter of its Name.

5. All *Sector-Lines* or *Scales*, meet at the Center of the Head (where the Joint is) on the Left-hand, and from thence are figured towards the Right, each being twice repeated: that is, one on each Leg or Side of the *Sector*, anſwering one another.

6. The *Sector* is uſeful in Projection, to reduce, or to make a Scheme to any poſſible Magnitude: Alſo in Proportion, to work any ſtated Canon or Proportion in *Arithmetic*, *Geometyy*, *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, *Aſtranomy*, *&c.* of which I will give a brief Touch, yet ſo as the Learner may be informed how to imploy them further.

1. *The*

1. *The Uſe of the* Sector Lines *for Projection.*

IN Projections it's often required to enlarge or diminiſh the Scale that the Draught deſigned may be of it's deſired Magnitude; in doing of which are uſed Lateral and Parallel Diſtances, or Extents of the Compaſſes; And to avoid a needleſs ſaying over the ſame things, take once for all what's meant by a Lateral, and a Parallel Diſtance, or Extent of the Compaſſes.

1. As *Lateral Diſtance* (in any Line or Scale) is the Extent or Diſtance taken along the Length of the Line, (or Scale) from the beginning thereof to any Number therein deſired.

As for Example, The Lateral Sine of 30 degrees is the Diſtance of 30 from the beginning of the Line of Sines; and ſo it is in the Line of Equal Parts, Chords, Tangents, Secants, *&c.*

2. A *Parallel Diſtance* (in any Line, or Scale on the Sector) is the Extent or Diſtance, taken acroſs from any Number in any Line on one Leg of the Sector, to the like Number in the like Line on the other Leg of the Sector.

Or, the neareſt Diſtance from any Number on one Leg (taken acroſs) to the like Line on the other Leg of the Sector.

As for Example: The Parallel Sine of 30 degrees is (ſuppoſing the Sector opened to any Angle) the Diſtance from 30 in the Line of Sines on one Leg of the Sector, to 30 in the Line of Sines in the other Leg.

Or, the neareſt Diſtance from 30 in the Line of Sines on one Leg, to the Line of Sines (that is to ſay, the Line iſſuing from the Center of he Joint or Head) on the other Leg, is the Parallel Sine of 30 degrees. In like manner it is done in any other Line or Scale.

This being underſtood, the inlarging or diminiſhing of any of the Sines; or the finding a Chord, Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to any propoſed Radius will not be difficult,

difficult; and for the Learner's further Information, take this General Rule.

I. *To find the Chord, Sine, Tangent, or Secant,* &c. *to any Radius (greater or leſſer) propoſed.*

The general Rule is thus;

1. Take the propoſed Radius in the Compaſſes, and make it a Parallel on the Sector in the Radius of any one Line: that is, open the Sector till the propoſed Radius (in the Compaſſes) be a Parallel Chord of 60 degrees in the Line of Chords; or a Parallel Sine of 90 degrees in the Line of Sines; or a Parallel Tangent of 45 degrees in the Line of Tangents; or a Parallel Secant of 0 degrees in the Line of Secants; for the Chord of 60, Sine of 90, Tangent of 45, and Secant of 0 degrees are equal, and each equal to Radius.

2. The Sector being kept at that open'd Diſtance or Angle, any Parallel Diſtance in any Line, will be a Lateral Diſtance on a like Line to the propoſed Radius; that is, a Parallel Chord of 10, 20, 30, *&c.* is the Chord of 10, 20, 30, *&c.* to the propoſed Radius; alſo a Parallel Sine, Tangent and Secant of 20, 30, 40, *&c.* is the Sine, Tangent and Secant of 20, 30, 40, *&c.* to the foreſaid Radius.

II. *The Uſe of the* Sector *in working Proportions.*

SUppoſing the Learner underſtands how to take a Lateral Diſtance on the Line of Lines (otherwiſe called Equal Parts) on the Chords, Sines, *&c.* And to apply them Parallel in any Line on the Sector; the working of any Proportion is thus;

A General Rule to work by the Sector.

1. Take the ſecond Term Lateral (that is from the beginning of the Line to the propoſed ſecond Term) and opening the Sector, apply that Extent Parallel (that

is, acroſs it) in the firſt Term; then ſtay the Sector at the Parallel Extent.

2. Then take the Parallel Diſtance of the third Term, and meaſure it Laterally, gives the fourth Term ſought, or required.

Or briefer thus: As the Lateral ſecond Term is to the Parallel firſt Term; ſo is the Parallel third Term, to the Lateral fourth Term.

This one Rule is ſufficient for any Proportion whatever, and will appear ſo by a few Examples.

PROB. I. *To multiply by the Line of Lines on the* Sector

The Proportion is;

AS 1, is to the Multiplier; ſo is the Multiplicand, to the Product.

Example. What's the Product of 8 multiplied by 4?

The Analogy, or Proportion, is this;

As 1. is to 4; ſo is 8 to the Product 32: thus found by the Sector, and general Rule aforeſaid.

1. On the Line of Lines, (that is the Line of Equal Parts) take the ſecond Term 4 Lateral: that is, from the Center of the Joint, and the beginning of the Line, to 4 in the ſame Line.

2. Open the Sector till you fit the (aforeſaid Lateral) Diſtance in the Compaſſes in the Parallel of 1 and 1, or 10 and 10; that is, ſet it over from 10 to 10 at the End of the ſame Line, and now counted for 1 and 1, the firſt Term: keep the Sector juſt at that Angle or Opening.

3. The Parallel Diſtance of the third Term 8; that is from 8 to 8 taken a croſs from one Leg to the other, in the ſaid Line of Lines, and meaſured Lateral (which is from the beginning of the Line towards the End and) it reacheth to 32, the fourth Term, which is the Product of 8 multiplied by 4. Or ſhorter thus:

As the Second Term 4 (Lateral taken) is to the firſt Term 10 (Parallel ſet;) ſo is the third Term (taken Parallel) 8, to the fourth Term (meaſured Laterally,) which is 32, the Product as before. Or thus: As the Lateral 8 is to the Parallel 10, counted for 1; ſo is the Parallel 4, to Lateral 32, as above.

PROBLEM II.

To divide by the Line of Lines on a Sector.

The Analogy, or Proportion is thus:

AS the Diviſor, is to 1; ſo is the Dividend to the Quotient. Or thus:

As the Diviſor, is to the Dividend; ſo is 1 to the Quotient.

Example. How many Square Yards are in 36 Square Feet; *Anſwer*, 4 Square Yards. For it's thus:

As 9, is to 1; ſo is 36, to the Quotient 4: thus to be, wrought by the Sector: As Lateral 1, is to Parallel 9, ſo is Parallel 36, to Lateral 4, the Yards required.

PROBLEM III.

To work the Rule of Three by the Line of Lines on a Sector: *or unto three Numbers given, to find a fourth in a Geometrical Proportion.*

The Analogy is:

AS the firſt Term is to the ſecond Term; ſo is the third Term to the fourth Term required.

Example 1. If the Diameter of a Circle be 14 Inches; What is the Circumfeeence? *Anſwer*, 44 Inches. For the Proportion is thus:

As 7, is to 22; ſo is the Diameter 14, to 44, the Circumference required; by Sector thus wrought, as Lateral 22, is to Parallel 7; ſo is Parallel 14, to Lateral 44, the Circumference of a Circle whoſe Diameter is 14.

Example 2. If a Plank or Board be 15 Inches broad, and 20 Feet long; how many Feet is in it? *Anſwer*, 25 Feet; For the Proportion is this:

As 12 is to 15 the Breadth, ſo is 20 the Length, to 25 Feet, the Content of the Board. And by the Sector thus to be wrought. As Lateral 15, to Parallel 12, ſo is Parallel 20, to Lateral 25 Feet, the Content of the Plank.

PROB. IV. *The Uſe of the* Sector *in* Plain-Sailing.

Example 1. A Ship in 42d. 10m. North Latitude, ſails N. E. by N. 104 Leagues; I demand the Latitude ſhe is in, and her Departure from the Meridian?

The Proportions are theſe:

1. As Radius, to the Diſtance ſailed, ſo is the Sine of the Courſe, to the Departure from the Meridian. That is, by the Sector thus: As Lateral 104 Leagues (on the Line of Lines) is to Parallel Sine of 90 degrees, ſo is Parallel Sine of 33 degrees 45 minutes (the Degrees of the Courſe from the Meridian) to Lateral 58 Leagues on (the Line of Lines) the Departure from the Meridian.

Note, If 104 Leagues taken Lateral be troubleſome, to fit Parallel in Sine of 90 Degrees: then take it's half, or quarter Lateral; and the Anſwer will be accordingly its half or quarter: As here, if you take 52, the half of 104 Leagues; the Anſwer would be 29, whoſe double is 58 for the Departure from the Meridian, as before.

2. As Radius is to the Diſtance ſail'd, ſo is the Sine Complement of the Courſe, to the Difference of Latiiude.

By the Sector *thus:*

As Lateral 104 Leagues, is to Parallel Sine of 90 deg. ſo is Parallel Sine of 56 deg. 15 minutes, to Lateral 87 Leagues, the Difference of Latitude; by which you may find the Latitude the Ship is in, as before in the Uſe of the Gunter in Page 208 and 209.

Example 2. *A Ship ſails South Eaſterly, 'till her Difference of Latitude be* 275 *Minutes, and the Departure from the Meridian be* 412 *Minutes; I demand her Courſe and Diſtance ſailed?*

The Proportions are theſe:

1. As the Difference of Latitude, is to the Departure; ſo is Radius, to the Tangent of the Courſe. That is,

By the Sector *thus*;

As Lateral 412 Minutes, is to Parallel 275 Minutes; ſo is Parallel Tangent of 45d. (that being Radius now) to Lateral Tangent of 56d. 15m. the Courſe from the Meridian, which makes S.E. by E.

2. As the Sine of the Courſe, is to the Departure; ſo is Radius, to the Diſtance ſailed.

By the Sector *thus*;

As Lateral 412 min. is to Parallel Sine 56 deg. 15 min. ſo is Parallel Sine of 90 deg. (that now being Radius) to Lateral 495 min. the Diſtance ſailed.

After this manner may any Proportion be wrought by the Sector, which I leave for the Learner's Exerciſe.

The Uſe of the following TABLES *of* Latitude *and* Longitude.

L*Atitude* and *Longitude* are two primary Affections of the Earth: By the Help of theſe two doth the Geographer ſtrive to repreſent the Parts of the Earth, that they may keep ſymetry and harmony with the Whole.

Latitude is an Arch of the Meridian, comprehended between the Equinoctial and a Parallel. But Longitude is an Arch of the Equinoctial, intercepted between the Meridian of *London*, and the Meridian of any other Place.

For the exact ſetling of Latitude, we have many abſolute Helps; but the Longitude of a Meridian, is that which hath, and ſtill wearieth the greateſt Maſters of *Geography.*

I have endeavoured to ſettle the Longitude with as much Exactneſs as poſſible I could: For I not only calculated according to the Latitude and Meridian Diſtance of each Place from the Meridian of *London*; which Meridian Diſtance I obtained from the exacteſt *Geographical Chart* extant, but I conſulted with the Reckonings of skilful Mariners, and when I found any Difference, I compoſed it both according to Art and Reaſon.

As for Inſtance; I had from able Mariners, upon their long Experience, the Meridian Diſtance from *Barbadoes* to the *Lizard*: According to which I have ſettled the Longitude of all the eminent Places in the *Weſt Indies.*

And for the ſettling of the Longitude of Places in *Eaſt-India*, I conſulted Obſervations of Eclipſes, both Ancient and Modern; as in Page 161 of *Harmoniacon Cæleſte*, and the Difference of Meridians between *Goa* and *London*, is 5h. 48m. and *Malacca* and *London* 6h. 49m. My Table hath the former of theſe 5h. 58m. and the latter 6h. 45m. the Difference between my Table and the former of theſe Obſervations is 10m. and of the latter 4 min. which may be born withal.

" If the Reader conſiders the Time, being 1664. with " the great Labour and Pains, (to my Knowledge, be- " ing then his Servant,) the Author beſtowed, and ex- " pended in performing this, they were both then the " beſt of this Kind.

" But ſince that Time there hath been better Helps, " new Diſcoveries made, and new Places found out; the " Corrector at the Requeſt of the Bookſeller, and out of " Reſpect to the deceaſed Author, but moſt of all for the " Publick Good, hath made ſuch Amendments herein " as was poſſible, by comparing of the beſt Obſervations, " Tables, Charts, Maps, and Sea-Journals, he was able to " procure; ſo that it may be concluded, Theſe Tables are

" the trueſt, or come (in the general) neareſt the Truth
" of any extant in our Language; and that they are ſo
" exact in every particular Place, as to need no Amendment in time, but with Reſpect to the preſent
" Help they are ſo.

" And now I could wiſh that either Authority would
" order, or that all concerned in ſetting forth Latitude
" and Longitude, Tables, Charts, and Maps, would
" mutually unite in a fixed Meridian where to begin
" Longitude.

" For altho' Longitude may be begun at any Meridian, yet the Convenience of its Beginning at one
" Meridian, in all our *Engliſh* Navigation Books and
" Charts, would render the Study and Practice of Navigation much more pleaſant and eaſy than now it
" is: Such various beginnings and countings of Longitude, occaſion ſome to ſtumble, others to miſtake,
" and ſome to condemn all to be falſe, by not conſidering the ſeveral Meridians made uſe of, which ſuch a
" wiſhed Union would prevent.

" But this is not likely in my Time, who am ſo near
" the Grave; yet ſhould it be ſet on Foot, while I am
" on this ſide the other World, my beſt Performances
" ſhould not be wanting to promote it, and ſhould count
" all my ſpare Hours from neceſſary Preparations for
" my Laſt End, well ſpent in ſuch a uſeful and Publick
" Good".

" *Note* 1. I do begin the Longitude (in my Table) at the Meridian of *London*, and increaſing it on both ſides the ſaid Meridian, that is to ſay, both Eaſtward and Weſtward, and end in 180 deg. the oppoſite Meridian.

2. Therefore (according to this Account) all Places on the Eaſt-ſide of the Meridian of *London* lie in Eaſt Longitude; and on the contrary, all on the Weſt ſide of it lie in Weſt Longitude.

3. If a Ship be in Eaſt Longitude, ſailing to the Eaſt-

ward, the Longitude increaſeth; but ſailing to the Weſtwards, the Longitude decreaſeth.

4. And on the contrary, if a Ship be in Weſt Longitude, ſailing to the Weſtward, the Longitude increaſeth, and ſailing to the Eaſtward, it decreaſeth.

5. Take Notice, that at all Places in Eaſt Longitude, the Sun cometh on their Meridian before he cometh on the Meridian of *London.* As thus; if a Place lie in 15 deg. Eaſt Longitude, the Sun cometh one Hour ſooner to the Meridian there, than he doth to the Meridian of *London:* If in 30 deg. Eaſt Longitude, then two Hours ſooner; if 45 deg. three Hours ſooner; if 60 deg. four Hours ſooner; if 75 deg. five Hours ſooner; if 90 deg. ſix Hours ſooner; if 105 deg. ſeven Hours ſooner; and ſo you may reckon for any other Longitude. But on the contrary, All thoſe Places that lie in Weſt Longitude, the Sun or Star cometh on their Meridian after he is paſt the Meridian of *London.*

To find the Difference of Longitude between any two Places.

IF both Places be in Eaſt Longitude, or both in Weſt Longitude, ſubtract the leſſer Longitude out of the greater, the Remainder is the Difference of Longitude.

If one Place be in Eaſt Longitude, and the other in Weſt Longitude, add both together, and their Sum is the Difference of Longitude.

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A TABLE *containing the Chief Harbours, Headlands and Iſlands in the World, ſhewing their Latitude and Longitude: Beginning the ſaid Longitude at the Meridian of* London.

The Sea Coaſts of *Greenland*.

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	D	M	D	M
Hecluits Headland	79	55	11	00
Fair Foreland	79	18	10	50
Cape Cold the North End of Charles Iſle	79	00	10	00
Black Point South End of it	78	00	10	30
Dear Sound	79	15	12	40
Foul Sound	77	30	12	50
Bell Sound	77	15	12	40
Horn Sound	76	40	13	36
Point Lookout	76	25	15	36
Helies Sound	79	15	21	50
Cape Barcan	78	25	22	11
Cape Blanco	77	50	22	30
Ducks Cove } Edges Iſland	77	45	23	10
Negro Point } Edges Iſland	76	55	23	30
Hope Iſland	76	20	23	45
Cherry Iſland, or Bear Iſland	74	50	18	08
Ice Point, or Cape Deſire	77	40	69	10
Admiralties Iſland	75	05	59	50
Langeneſs	74	40	53	36
Croſs Point	72	00	53	12
Fretum Burrough	70	00	61	20
Colgoyen Iſle	69	20	45	00
Cape Candenoſe	69	25	42	35
Cape Barſo	66	30	38	00

North Latitude.

East Longitude.

Sea Coaſts from *Erchangel* to the *Naze* of *Norway*.

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
Archangel	64	30	40	30
Cape Grace, or Cape Bona Fortuna	66	00	36	30
Cape Gallant, or Sweetnoſe	68	10	34	45
Kilduyn Iſland	69	30	31	20
River Kola Entrance	69	00	31	05
Fiſhers Iſland	70	00	26	38
North Cape	71	25	23	02
Tromſound Iſland	70	30	15	30
Iſland Sanien, South Point	69	30	13	00
Loeford, Weſt Point	67	52	09	00
Werro, or Weroy Iſland	67	10	07	30
Dronten	63	45	10	15
Ranſdel	63	25	06	30
North Point	62	20	05	26
Katts Neſs, or Scuts Neſs South Point	61	45	03	36
Hearle Iſland the South end	60	40	03	38
North Bergen	60	15	05	40
Bommel Iſland, North Point	59	30	05	40
Jedder	58	10	06	10
Naze of Norway	58	00	07	22
Maſterland	57	50	11	40

North Latitude

Eaſt Longitude

Sea-Coaſts in the *Sound.*

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	D	M	D	M
Maerden	58	25	8	55
Caperwick	59	20	10	10
Anſloo or Chriſtiana	59	45	10	00
Gottenberg Gat	58	07	12	15
Cape Kol	56	30	12	12
Elſenburg	56	20	12	30
Valſterborn	55	55	3	00
Chriſtianople	56	20	16	00
Galmer	56	45	6	35
Oeland the South End	56	15	15	30
North End	57	25	17	00
Landſort	58	40	18	20
Stockholm	59	20	8	15
Aboo	60	40	21	10
Raſeborgh	60	28	22	35
Borgo	60	40	26	00
Pelting Sound	60	32	26	50
Wyburgh	60	40	29	16
Petersburgh	60	30	30	20
Narva	59	47	28	25
Revel	59	35	24	51
Nargin Iſland	59	35	24	30
Sybranneſs in Dagoo, or Dagarel	59	00	23	00
Arensberg in Oeſel Iſland	58	00	23	30
Parnaw	58	25	25	47
Runen Iſland	57	55	24	00
Ryga	57	04	25	15
Domeneſs	57	30	24	00

North Latitude

Weſt Longitude

Sea-Coaſts in the *Sound.*

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	D	M	D	M
	North Latitude		Eaſt Longitude	
Der Winda	57	15	22	06
Der Memel	55	30	21	36
Coningsberg	54	43	21	35
Dantzick	54	04	19	02
Heel	54	40	19	08
Gotland, the South End	58	03	18	50
Faro Sound				
Gotland Wisbuy	57	25	18	30
Gotland, the South End	57	00	17	45
Bornholm	55	15	14	45
Camin or Hamin	54	15	15	00
Jaſmond, or Rugen	54	45	14	00
Roſtock	54	37	11	40
Straelſound	54	37	13	16
Wiſmar	54	30	12	00
Lubeck	54	46	09	55
Copenhagen	56	13	12	50
Elſenore	56	33	12	32
Uraniberg	55	54	12	50
Anout Iſland	57	10	11	06
Leſon or Leſnow Iſland, or Jeſou	57	05	10	30
The Scaw	57	26	10	10

The Sea-Coaſts of *Holland* and *Flanders*, from the *Scaw* to *Calais.*

	North Latitude		Eaſt Longitude	
Holy Land, or Helighland Iſle	54	24	08	35
Hambrough	53	41	10	35
Bremen	53	50	09	00
Emden	53	05	07	35
Ameland Iſland	53	30	06	20
Scheling	53	25	05	58
The Fly	53	15	05	30

The Sea Coaſts of *Holland* and *Flanders*, from the *Scaw* to *Calais.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit. D	Longit. M
	North Latitude		East Longitude	
The Texel	53	15	05	10
Amſterdam	52	23	05	10
Rotterdam	51	55	04	20
Antwerp	51	10	04	20
The Brill	52	00	04	00
Middleburgh in Zealand	51	35	03	57
Sluys	51	14	03	43
Oſtend	51	07	03	25
Dunkirk	51	01	02	27

The Sea-Coaſts about he Iſland of *Iceland.*

	North Latitude		West Longitude	
Grimes Hole, or Geuberman's Rocks	66	23	29	30
Gamar Iſles, or Gille	65	48	26	54
Weſtmania Iſles	63	45	22	54
Rook Point	[illegible]	00	26	23
Snow Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair Foreland	66	20	26	27
Rage Point, or Orgel Bay	66	00	25	24
Marza, or Largeneſs	66	08	24	00
Grimſa Iſle	67	15	22	34
Lange Neſs	66	56	12	50
Bargarers Point	66	20	16	35
Silly, or Pappy Iſle	64	50	12	10
Horn Bay	64	50	12	00
Merchants Foreland	63	25	17	05
Portland	64	02	21	05
Greens Iſland	66	50	24	40

The Sea-Coaſts of *Scotland.*

Names of Places.	Latitude			Longit		
	D	M		D	M	
Sky Iſland North End	57	45	North Latitude	05	25	Weſt Longitude
Iſland of Lewis, North End	58	20		07	00	
Farro Head	58	23		05	01	
Shetland South End	60	2		02	00	
Fair Iſle	59	30		02	20	
Iſles of Orkney	59	10		03	22	
Cathneſs	58	37		02	16	
Buchan Neſs	57	45		01	08	
Aberdeen	57	22		01	37	
Dundee	59	28		02	40	
Leith	56	0		02	55	
Edenburg	55	57		02	55	
Berwick	55	50		01	40	

The Sea-Coaſts of *England* from *Berwick* to the *Lizard.*

Newcaſtle	54	58	North Latitude	01	30	Weſt Longit.
Shelles	55	02		01	20	
Sunderland	54	52		01	20	
Hartlepool	54	40		00	54	
Whitby	54	30		00	50	
Scarborough	54	20		00	40	
Flamborough Head	54	08		00	11	E. Lon
Burlington	54	00		00	06	
The Spurn	53	45		00	13	
Hull	53	50		00	18	W
Grimesby	53	30		00	56	EaſtLongitude
Boſton	53	09		00	25	
Lynn	52	55		00	32	
Wells	53	07		01	00	
Blackney	53	20		00	55	
Cromer	53	10		01	05	

The Sea Coaſts of *England*, from *Berwick* to the *Lizard*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit D	Longit M	
Winterton	53	02	1	22	North Latitude Eaſt Longitude
Yarmouth	52	45	1	38	
Alborough	52	20	1	25	
Orfordneſs	52	17	1	11	
Ipſwich	52	14	1	00	
Harwich	52	11	1	18	
Colcheſter	52	00	0	58	
LONDON	51	32	0	00	
Rocheſter	51	28	0	25	
Marget	51	29	1	10	
The North Foreland	51	28	1	19	
Sandwich	51	27	1	09	
The Downs	51	25	1	21	
The South Foreland	51	12	1	18	
Ripraps	51	53	1	25	
Dover	51	15	1	18	
Dongeneſs	51	00	0	51	
Rye	51	03	0	45	
Beachy	50	48	0	25	
Shoram	50	55	0	17	Weſt Longitude
Portſmouth	50	48	1	00	
Iſle of Wight	50	45	1	10	
Pool	51	00	1	50	
Weymouth	50	43	2	40	
Portland	50	30	2	48	
Chiddock	50	47	3	00	
Lime	50	45	3	14	
Topſham	50	37	3	27	
The Berry	50	25	3	44	
Torbay	50	32	3	38	
Dartmouth	50	27	3	36	
The Start Point	50	07	3	45	

3.45
5.27
1 21

The Sea Coaſts of *England.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D.	M.	Longit. D.	M.
The Eddyſtone	50	12	04	20
Plymouth	50	36	04	13
Ramhead	50	14	04	35
Foy	50	25	04	30
Falmouth	50	12	05	12
LIZARD	50	00	05	24

NorthLatitude

Weſt Longit.

The Sea-Coaſts from the *Lizard* to *Holy-Head.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D.	M.	Longit. D.	M.
Lands End	50	06	06	00
Gulf	50	00	06	06
Scilly Iſlauds, the middle	50	00	06	45
Seven Stones	50	10	06	40
Hartlaud Point	51	06	04	35
Londey Iſle	51	20	04	40
Mort Bay	51	12	04	40
Briſtol	51	30	02	35
Swandſey	51	40	04	25
Caldy Iſland	51	33	05	14
Milford	51	45	05	15
St. David's Head	57	00	05	22
Barſey Iſle	52	44	05	00
Liverpoole	53	20	03	00
Weſtcheſter	53	37	04	20
Lancaſter	54	40	04	35
White Haven	54	17	03	30
Iſle of Man, Weſt End	53	45	05	00
Holy Head	53	24	04	50

North Latitude

Weſt Longitnee

The Coaſts of *Ireland.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit. D	Longit. M	
Fair Foreland	55	05	North Latitude	06	30	Weſt Longitude
London Derry	55	00		08	00	
Iſland Torre	55	08		08	30	
Iſles of Arran	54	48		08	59	
Stags of Broad Haven	54	07		10	05	
Iſles of Arian	54	55		9	50	
Galloway	53	07		09	40	
Gall, or Doen's Head	52	40		09	30	
Lupis's Head	52	24		10	15	
Limrick	52	23		09	35	
Blaſques	52	00		11	55	
Skillocks	51	30		11	55	
Cow and Calf	51	22		10	36	
Mizan Head	51	15		11	30	
Old Head of Kinſale	51	35		08	58	
Cape Clear	51	10		10	30	
Kinſale	51	50		09	40	
Cork	51	49		09	30	
Waterford	52	09		08	40	
Wexford	52	13		07	27	
Dublin	53	12		06	55	
Lambay	53	24		07	30	

The Sea-Coaſts of *France.*

Calais	50	57	North Latitude	01	50	Eaſt Longit.
Diep	49	56		01	55	
St. Valery	50	10		00	56	
Sain Head, or Cape de Antiſer	49	44		00	34	
Roven Mouth	49	36		00	30	
Cape Berfleur	49	47		01	.12	W
Cape de la Hague	49	48		02	03	W

The Coaſt of *France.*

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit	
	D	M	D	M
Alderney	49	50	2	12
Caskets	49	50	2	17
Guernſey	49	36	2	38
Jerſey	49	20	2	18
St. Maloes	48	38	2	05
Morlaix	48	36	3	49
Iſland de Baſs	48	50	4	00
Uſhant	48	30	5	06
Conquet	48	25	5	05
Breſt	48	23	4	25
Camarita Bay	48	25	4	28
Seams	48	04	5	01
Weſt Penmark	47	47	4	24
Bell Iſle	47	17	3	15
Nantz	47	15	1	49
Heys Iſle	46	24	2	14
Iſle de Rey the middle	46	10	1	30
Oleron	46	00	1	00
Rochel	46	10	0	58
Bourdeaux City	44	50	0	25
St Sebaſtian	43	32	1	27
Bilboa	43	32	2	58
Cape Pinas	43	53	6	00
Cape Ortegal	44	02	7	42
Cape Cornua, or Groin	43	28	9	20
Cape Finiſtere	43	10	0	00
Iſles of Bajona	42	22	9	24
Oporto	41	18	9	25
Burlings	39	40	10	30
Rock of Lisbon	39	00	9	50
Lisbon	38	43	9	02
Cape St. Vincent	37	06	9	30
Cape St. Maria	36	58	8	30
Cadiz	36	18	6	29

North Latitude

Weſt Longitude

The Sea-Coaſts on the Main Continent within the *Straits*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit. D	Longit. M
Gibralter	36	10	5	20W
Malaga	36	50	3	17W
Cape de Gat	36	57	1	30W
Cape Paul	37	50	0	15W
Alicant	38	35	1	20
Cape Martin	38	50	1	45
Bareelonia	41	26	2	35
Marſeilles	43	20	5	27
Toulon	43	07	5	50
Genoa	44	27	9	50
Leghorn	43	18	10	30
Civita Vechia	42	04	11	50
Rome	41	54	12	57
Naples	40	57	14	27
Cape Sparteventuro	38	00	17	30
Cape Colonne	39	10	18	05
Gallipoli	40	08	19	00
Cape St. Maria	39	55	19	30
Ancona	43	40	14	53
Venetia	45	40	12	50
Zara	44	15	16	55
Raguſa	42	45	20	00
Cattaro	42	40	20	30
La Valona	40	55	21	15
Point Palermo	40	05	21	40
Lepanto	38	25	22	50
Cape Matapan, or Caliga	36	40	23	25
Cape St. Angelo, or Angulo	36	45	24	10
Athens	38	00	24	45

North Latitude

Eaſt Longitude

The Coaſts on the Main Continent within the *Straits*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit. D	Longit. M
Cape Martelo South Point of Negropont	38	00	26	00
Cape Colom, or Colonni	37	30	25	25
Salonica	40	41	23	13
Cape Monte Sancto	40	05	26	10
Galippoli	40	30	28	00
Conſtantinople	41	07	29	00
Cape Barbador	39	00	27	50
Smyrna	38	28	27	24
Cape Barbernola	8	35	27	55
Epheſus	37	45	27	20
Antiochetta	36	35	32	15
Scanderoon	36	35	37	05
Tortoſa	35	18	37	00
Antiocha	35	54	37	20
Tripoli	34	35	36	54
Joppa, or Jaffa	32	30	35	15
Cayro	30	04	31	31
Alexandria	31	11	30	45
Cape Ruſato	33	20	22	30
Cape Meſurato	32	45	17	10
Tripoli	32	54	13	05
Suſa	35	50	10	02
Cape Bona	37	06	10	30
Tunis	36	55	10	00
Bona	37	03	09	00
Gigeria	37	06	06	30
Cape Tidelles.	37	04	05	00
Algier	36	40	03	05
Cape Tenes	36	30	01	45
Oran	36	00	00	45
Cape Tres Forcas	35	35	01	30W
Ceuta	35	45	04	55W
Tangier	35	40	05	10W

North Latitude

Eaſt Longitude

Iſlands within the *Straits.*

Names of Places.		Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit D	Longit M.
Formentura		38	43	01	40
Ivica		39	05	02	00
Majorca		39	35	03	00
Minorca		39	45	04	00
South	End of Sardinia	38	56	09	02
North		41	00	10	00
Aſinara		41	00	09	30
South	End of Corſica	41	20	09	16
North		42	55	10	00
Capraia		43	06	10	27
Liſboa, or Elba		42	45	11	00
Planoſa		42	32	10	39
M. Chriſto		42	15	11	07
Palmarolla		40	50	13	00
Ponſa		40	40	13	07
Iſcia, or Eſchia		40	46	14	30
Strombello		39	00	16	30
Volcanello		38	48	16	00
Fellicur		38	50	15	07
Allicur		38	45	14	40
Uſtica		38	54	14	04
Weſt End	of Sicilly	37	52	13	13
Middle End		37	42	15	06
Eaſt End		37	07	17	00
Meſſina	in Sicilly	38	21	16	40
Siracuſa		37	07	15	55
Pantalaria		36	53	13	09
Limoſſa		36	20	13	41
Lampidoſa		35	50	13	30
Semetto		35	56	13	25
Cape Paſſaro in Sicilly		36	52	16	00
Malta		35	54	4	40
Grande		44	00	16	25
Scio, or Xio		38	20	25	55

North Latitude

Eaſt Longitude

Iſlands within the *Straits.*

Names of Places.	Latitude			Longit.		
	D	M		D	M	
Poma	43	14	North Latitude	16	0	Eaſt Longitude
St. Andrea	43	7		16	7	
Liſſa	43	0		16	14	
Aguſta	42	56		16	39	
Corzola	42	53		16	44	
Melada	42	47		17	19	
Corfu	39	45		21	20	
Cephalonia	38	15		21	49	
Zante	37	47		22	04	
Sapienſa	36	50		22	42	

Iſlands in the *Archepelago.*

Taſſo	40	10	North Latitude	26	45	Eaſt Longitude
Lemnos	39	46		27	15	
Metelin	38	54		29	18	
Metelino	38	50		28	17	
Siatto	39	10		25	45	
Tino	37	25		26	49	
Sia, Sea, or Sira	37	25		25	57	
Ferminia, or Fermina	37	18		25	54	
Serfanto, or Sifanto	36	58		26	15	
Millo, or Mile, or Mela	36	40		25	55	
Weſt { end of Candia } Cape St. John	35	18		24	10	
Eaſt Cape Solomon	35	24		26	00	
Rhodes	36	42		28	05	
Weſt { end of Cyprus } Cape St. Piſano	35	15		32	53	
Eaſt Cape St. Andrea	35	30		36	00	

The Sea Coaſts of *Barbary* and *Guiney*, from *Tangier* to *Cape Bona Eſperance.*

Cape Spartel	35	56	N. Lat.	5	50	W. Long.
Salle	33	45		6	30	
Cape Cantin	32	16		9	10	
Cape de Geer	30	20		10	10	

Sea Coaſts of *Barbary* and *Guiney*, from *Tangier* to Cape *Bona Eſperance.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit D	Longit M	
Cape de Non	28	25	North Latitude.	11	34	Weſt Longitude
Cape Bojadore	26	12		15	55	
Cape Blanco	20	22		17	45	
Cape de Verde	14	43		17	10	
River of Gambia	13	17		16	01	
Cape Roxo	12	00		16	00	
Cape de Monte, or Mount	6	33		12	00	
River Seſter	5	00		9	06	
Cape de Palmas	4	03		7	25	
River St. Andrea	5	00		4	15	
Cape Three Points	4	13		2	15	
Cape Corſe	4	40		2	24	Eaſt Longitude.
River de Valto, or Accara	5	50		3	25	
Cape Formoſa	4	08		7	40	
New Calabar Entrance	4	22		9	33	
Old Calabar Entrance	3	30		10	45	
River de Camarones	3	20		11	30	
Iſland Fernando	2	40		11	00	
Iſland de Principie	1	40		9	15	
River de Anger	0	40		1	35	
Iſland St. Thome	0	00		8	20	
Iſland St. Matthews	1	40	South Latitude	5	11	W
Iſland Aſcenſion	8	00		14	45	W
Iſland Anabona	1	10		7	17	E
Cape Lopas	1	05		10	55	E
Cape Negro	16	08		12	31	E
Iſland St. Helena Nova	16	00		6	4	E
Iſland St. Helena	15	56		4	10	W
River Congo	05	40		15	25	E
Cape St. Thomas	23	10		14	23	E

Sea Coaſts of *Barbary* and *Guiney*, from *Tangier* to Cape *Bona Eſperance*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit D	Longit M
Cape Setos, Sego, or Seca	29	00	S. Latit.	14	55E
Cape Bona Eſperance	34	15		16	35E
Cape Anguillas, or Lagullas	35	00		18	20E
Iſland Triſtian	36	57		16	10W

The Sea Coaſts of *Brazille*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit D	Longit M	
Iſland St. Paul	1	20	South Latitude	24	30	Weſt Longitude
Para	2	50		37	55	
Cape St. Roque	5	00		35	47	
Rio Grande	5	50		36	15	
Perrambuco	7	48		36	5	
Cape St. Auguſtin	8	5		35	40	
Iſland Ferdinando Loxombo	3	50		33	0	
River St. Franciſco	10	45		37	50	
Bay de Todos Sanctos	13	00		41	0	
Port Segura	16	11		41	15	
River St Antonio, or River Grande	15	40		42	10	
Cape de Abrolhor	17	50		42	15	
Spirito Sancto	19	55		42	10	
Cape St Thomas	22	10		42	0	
Cape Frio	23	0		42	45	
Iſland St. Katherina	28	0		50	0	
River Grande	31	55		54	0	
Cape St. Maria	34	30		57	20	
River de la Plata, or Cape St. Antonio	35	20		57	30	
Cape de St. Andreas	38	50		63	15	
Bay Sinfunda, or Sinfendo	42	45		69	0	
Point de los Leones	44	10		71	20	
River Camerones	46	30		73	0	
Cape Blanco	46	50		72	5	
Point of River St. Julian	48	40		74	32	
Cape Virgin Mary of Magel. Straits	52	00		75	5	
Le Maire Straits						

The Sea-Coaſts of *Brazille.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit. D	Longit. M	
C. Horn, the S. part of Terra del Fuego	57	30	South Latitude	79	55	Weſt Longit.
Iſland dos Picos	22	30		25	15	
Iſland de Martinvas	19	30		26	55	
Iſland St. Maria de Agoſta	18	40		28	10	
Iſland Trinidada	20	27		29	04	
Iſland Aſcenſion	19	20		33	25	

The Coaſts on the Main Continent in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit. D	Longit. M	
Bay de Allogoor Dallagoa	25	30	South Latitude.	31	05	Eaſt Longitude.
River St. Lucia	28	30		30	15	
Cape St. Martin, or Maria	22	40		35	05	
Cape Corientes	23	10		35	25	
Moſambique	15	04		40	30	
P. de Aguada, or Del Gada	10	1		40	10	
Cape de Falſo	09	00		38	50	
Tongon	04	50		38	57	
Mombaſo	03	50		38	30	
Melinde, or Melinde	02	50		39	30	
River de Lamos	01	20		40	13	
Magadoxa	02	00	North Latitude	44	20	
Cape de Baſſas	04	00		48	20	
Cape Gardeſoy	11	40		52	00	
Aden	13	00		48	00	
Mocha	14	40		45	20	
Cape Matricca	15	23		52	10	
Defar	17	00		54	35	
Cape Roſulgat	22	37		60	45	
Muſcat	23	32		59	45	
Baſora, or Buſero	30	00		50	00	
Gambaroon	27	20		56	40	
Cape Glado	25	50		63	34	

The Sea-Coaſts on the Main Continent in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit. D	Longit. M
River de Sinda, or Cinde	24	45	67	35
Diu Head	20	42	69	30
Surrat	20	56	73	05
Deman	20	06	73	30
Bombay Iſland	18	58	73	10
St. John's	19	55	73	20
Chaul, or Choale	18	31	73	37
Dadul	18	03	74	00
Rojapore Iſle	16	45	74	25
Goa	15	18	74	37
Carwer	14	47	75	00
Manqulore	12	43	75	55
Tellecherry	11	42	75	25
Callecut	11	17	75	20
Cannanou	10	22	75	35
Cochin	09	58	75	45
Anjanga	08	29	76	25
Cape Cómmorine	07	55	76	55
Colombo in Zeyloan	07	07	79	30
Point de Galle on the ſame	06	06	80	00
Dundre Head on the ſame	06	02	80	45
Great Baſſas Shoals	06	23	81	45
Jetrapatam	09	50	80	10
Negrapatam	11	01	79	55
Trincumbar	11	15	79	50
Porta Nova	11	45	79	44
Fort St Davtd, or Tregapatam	12	05	79	48
Conymere	12	35	80	05
Fort St. George, or Madraſſapatam	13	08	80	15
Pullacat	13	30	80	22
Armegon	14	16	80	12
Petopoly	16	06	80	42
Due point, or Mecha	16	08	81	20
Maſulapatam	16	22	81	10

North Latitude

East Longitude

The Sea Coaſts on the Main Continent in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	North Latitude		East Longitude	
	D	M	D	M
Maſſipore	16	30	81	57
Viſagapatam	17	43	83	57
Bimlapatam	17	51	84	09
Pondy	18	49	85	15
Jacarnaut Pagod	19	51	86	42
Arſepure	29	11	87	13
Point Palmiras	20	45	87	52
Balaſore	21	16	87	48
Piply	21	25	87	57
Hughly	23	07	89	04
Dacca	23	57	90	55
Coſimbazar	25	06	88	45
River Bengal	22	27	91	54
River Aracan	20	10	93	40
Pequ	18	05	95	40
Mallacca	03	20	100	55
Formoſa	02	05	101	30
Point Romania	01	16	103	15
Point Cui	12	10	99	02
Siam Entrance	14	18	100	50
Cambodia Entrance	10	20	105	15
Cape Anarilla, or Avarilla	13	25	108	03
Cochin, or Chinchen	14	05	107	50
Tonquin	20	50	105	40
Canton	23	20	113	05
Amoye Iſland	24	35	116	50
Hockſew	26	30	118	20
River Swadia	27	51	118	50
Limpo, Lingpo, or Ningpo	29	58	120	20
Iſland Chuſan	30	00	120	35
Nanquin	34	55	120	05
Pekin	39	55	117	00

Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*

	S. Latit.		E. Longit.	
Romanas de Caſtelameſs	28	45	67	17
St. Joan de Lisbon	25	24	53	30
Diego Roys	19	50	61	30
St. Brandon	16	30	64	10

Iſlands in the *Eaſt Indies.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit. D	Longit. M
Mauritias	20	05	54	55
Malha	11	15	60	30
South } End of St Laurence	26	07	46	20
North } End of St Laurence	12	03	51	45
St. John de Nova	17	31	42	30
St. Chriſtova	17	36	43	40
Mayotta	13	10	45	38
Joanna	12	15	44	33
Mohilla	12	15	43	53
Camaro or Angazecha	11	40	43	50
Morſia, or Monſia	8	07	40	14
Zouzibara	6	40	39	45
Penda	5	20	39	35
Comoro	9	30	44	30
Coſmelodo	10	00	50	45
John de Nova	9	30	52	40
Aſtore Iſle	9	35	54	10
Agalega	9	37	55	11
Sette Harmanes	2	47	59	14
Iſland Quevelo, Quebello	3	53	52	36
Baſſas de Banhas	5	10	49	16
Hermanos	3	32	54	45
Iſland Gratio	6	10	63	01
Padra Banhas	7	10	65	31
Baſſas de Chages, or Iſland de Chagos	7	15	69	05
Three Germans	4	30	62	43
Croſs Iſland	4	10	58	05
Sacatra	12	28N	55	17
Iſland Abdeleure	12	12N	54	04
Cubello	8	30N	71	35
Malique	9	00N	72	58
Garipe, or Gripe	10	40N	72	38

South Latitude

East Longitude

Iſlands in the *Eaſt Indies.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D.	Latitude M.		Longit. D.	Longit. M.
Qualpena	10	0		73	30
Andomaon, or Anatada	11	10		73	32
Ceyloan, South End	5	50		80	15
Maldivæ South Part	0	30		76	35
Maldivæ North Part	7	7		73	5
Yas de Digo Rays	0	20		72	0
Manilla	13	55		117	6
Aynain N. W. Point	9	30		107	10
Aynain N. E. Point	19	55		109	55
Japan S. E. Point	35	30		135	30
Japan S. W. Point	35	10		127	30
Iſland Cocos	14	10		91	02
Iſland Andaman	13	00		91	19
Borneo	4	20		109	55
Nicobar Iſland	7	01		90	40
North End of Sumatra	5	30		93	50
Bencola	3	50	S	101	18
South End of Sumatra	5	42	S	104	19
Jambe	1	19	S	102	55
Bantam	6	7	S	105	25
Batavia	6	15	S	106	09

North Latitude

Eaſt Longitude

The Southern Iſlands, *or* Cape de Verd Iſlands.

Names of Places.	Latitude D.	Latitude M.	Longit. D.	Longit. M.
St. Antonio	17	12	25	40
St. Vincent	16	48	25	29
St. Lucia, or Round Iſland	16	45	25	16
St. Nicholas	16	35	24	22
Iſle de Sall	16	45	22	35
Bonaviſta	16	5	22	27
Mayo, or Iſland May	15	10	22	25
St. Jago	15	8	23	16
Fuoge	14	45	23	55
Brava	14	27	24	20
St. Paul	01	20	24	30

North Latitude

Weſt Longitude

The *Canary* Iſlands.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit. D	Longit. M	
Sancto Porto	32	50	North Latitude	15	55	Weſt Longitude
Madera Weſt end	32	20		17	30	
Salvages	30	00		16	50	
Palma	28	50		17	56	
Perro	28	00		18	05	
Gomera	28	05		17	35	
Pico Tenariff	28	25		17	15	
Grand Canaria	27	40		16	10	
Allegranſa	28	55		12	53	
Lancerotta	28	32		13	10	
Forteventura	27	55		13	50	

The Weſtern Iſlands.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit. D	Longit. M	
Corvo	40	02	North Latitude	31	29	Weſt Longitude
Flores	39	40		31	24	
Fyal	39	09		29	25	
Pico	38	45		28	22	
St. George	39	02		28	08	
Tercera	38	55		26	44	
Gratioſa	39	25		27	54	
Whale Fiſh	39	22		24	11	
Vajo, or Vegia	38	43		23	47	
St. Michael	37	56		24	26	
Formigas, or Hormigas	37	25		23	37	
St Maria	36	58		24	18	

The Sea Coaſts of the North Part of *America*, *Hudſon's* Bay and *Newfoundland*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M		Longit. D	Longit. M	
Cape Farewell	59	45	North Latitude	46	45	Weſt Longitude
Cape Elizabeth	62	02		66	50	
Iſland Reſolution	61	55		65	40	
Queen Ann's Foreland	63	30		74	55	
Salvages Iſland	62	40		70	17	
Saliſbury Iſland	63	48		77	30	
Mill Iſles	64	20		80	08	
Nottingham Iſle	63	40		79	53	

The Sea Coaſts of the North Part of *America*, *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland.*

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	North Latitude		Weſt Longitude	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
Shark Point	64	30	82	55
Cape Southampton	62	01	87	48
Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome	64	15	92	04
Cape Churchill	59	00	93	00
Port Nelſon, or York Fort	57	10	92	55
New Severn	56	00	88	10
Cape Heneretta Maria	55	07	84	10
Viner's Iſle	53	05	83	13
Albany Fort	52	26	84	14
Mooſe River's Mouth	51	00	83	34
Point Comfort	51	17	81	22
Frenchman's River	51	10	80	15
Rupert's River	51	16	79	26
Charlton's Iſland	52	08	81	20
Danby Iſland	52	05	80	10
Shephard's Iſland	51	30	79	48
Solomon's Temple Iſland	53	05	79	56
Weſtern's Iſle	52	58	81	10
Cubb's Iſle	54	10	82	20
Bear's Iſlands	54	35	83	15
Baker's Dozens Iſles	57	56	80	20
Sleepers Iſles	60	25	80	06
Manſfield Iſle, the middle	62	20	80	30
Cape Jones	54	55	78	58
Cape Walſingham	63	00	77	55
Cape Charles	62	38	75	35
Burton's Iſles	60	15	66	28
Bell Iſland	52	07	54	35
Grey's Iſlands	50	35	53	25
Cape St. John	50	15	52	57
Pengwin Iſland	50	15	52	57
Cape Bonaviſta	49	15	52	13

The Sea Coaſts of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *New-England*.

Names of Places.	Latitude North Latitude		Longit West Longitude	
	D	M	D	M
Trinity Bay Entrance	48	28	52	14
Bacaleau Iſland	48	37	52	43
Conception Bay Entrance	48	05	51	58
Cape St. Francis	47	59	51	36
Cape Race	46	30	51	52
Bay of Bull's	47	28	51	45
St John's Harbour	47	32	51	29
Cape St. Maria	47	10	53	21
Placentia Bay	47	55	53	30
Cape St. Laurenſo	47	25	54	23
Iſland St. Paul	47	10	58	18
Cape Roye	48	00	57	40
Virgin Rocks	46	06	51	05
French Factory	50	10	61	10
Bay of Breſt	52	10	54	57
Tadaſock	49	00	64	25
Quebeck	47	04	68	15
Anti Coſti Iſland the middle	47	35	60	45
Cape St Charles, or Charles Straits	52	10	55	00
Cape Britain	46	10	58	30
Cape Sable	43	43	64	25
Point, or Port Royal	44	35	64	07
Penobſcut River	44	40	66	20
North Yarmouth	44	08	67	45
Paſcatawoy Entrance	43	20	68	40
Cape Ann Iſland	42	41	68	25
Cape Codd	42	10	68	25
Boſton Entrance	42	28	69	27
Plymouth	42	02	68	50
South End of St. George's Bank	41	25	66	52
South End of Nantucket Shoals	49	20	68	04
Nantucket Iſland	40	58	68	28
Martha's Vineyard	41	04	69	06

Sea-Coaſts on the Main Continent in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Names of Places.	Latitude D	M	Longit. D	M
Elizabeth's Iſlands	41	25	69	03
Block Iſland	41	07	69	50
Montock Point	41	08	70	10
Fiſhers Iſland	41	20	70	30
New York	40	45	73	45
Sandy Hook	40	29	73	48
Cape James, or Henlopen	39	05	73	46
Long Iſland, the middle	40	50	72	35
Cape May	39	15	73	39
Cape Charles	37	15	74	17
Cape Henry	37	00	74	25
Cape Hattaras	35	10	74	20
Cape Feare	33	32	76	55
Cape Roman, or Catrit	33	02	77	50
Aſhly River, or Charles Town	32	40	78	45
Port Royal	32	00	79	43
Bay of St. Auguſtine	30	10	80	45
Cape Florida	24	47	81	50
Laphillapina, or Apalachia	29	47	85	40
River Spiritus Sanctus, *or* Miſchiſippi Rivers Mouth	28	54	96	50
Tompeck	22	20	100	15
Lava, or Vera Cruz	19	15	99	25
Sierra, or Cape St. de Martin	19	10	97	24
Triſte, or Trieſt Iſland	18	10	94	45
Campecha	19	20	92	45
Cape Condeſedo	20	50	92	10
Cape Catocha	21	18	8	50
Salamanca	17	00	92	10
Cape Honduras	16	25	87	50
Cape Camaron	16	20	86	51

North Latitude

Weſt Longitude

Sea-Coaſts on the Main Continent in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	D	M	D	M
	North Latitude		West Longitude	
Entrance of Nicaragua	11	15	85	15
Porto Bello	09	55	80	15
Darien, or Scotch Settlement	08	30	78	45
Cartagena	10	30	75	25
Cape Conquibaco, or Coquibaco	12	50	70	42
Iſland Curaſoa, or Quicaſao	12	40	68	15
Iſland Margaritta	11	20	63	20
Iſland Trinidada	10	05	60	15
Mouth of Oroncque River	08	15	59	25
Cape Three Points	10	30	62	10
Cape Naſſau	08	25	57	55
N. Cape, the middle of Caopory Iſland	02	05	49	55
Suranam	06	15	56	50
Cape Orange	04	05	51	25
Mouth of Amazones River	00	00	49	55

Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies.*

	North Latitude		West Longitude	
Tobago Weſt-end	11	10	59	10
Barbadoes, at Bridge Town	12	58	58	50
Cranada	11	57	60	20
Granadillos	12	20	59	55
Boquia	12	50	59	53
St. Vincent	13	16	60	12
St. Lucia	14	00	60	04
Martinica	14	44	60	25
Dominica	15	25	60	30
Marigallanta	15	58	60	20
Guardalupa	16	30	61	15
Deſſeada	16	20	60	10
Antegua	17	25	60	35
Barbuda	17	53	60	40
Monſerat	16	58	60	55
Rodondo	17	05	61	15

Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Names of Places.	Latitude		Longit.	
	D	M	D	M
Nevis	17	10	61	50
St. Chriſtopher's	17	25	61	59
Euſtatia	17	25	62	20
Saba	17	35	62	40
St. Bartholomew	18	10	62	10
St. Martins	18	13	62	10
Anguilla	18	17	62	12
Sambrero	18	40	62	30
Anegada	18	47	62	44
St. Cruize	17	52	63	30
Virgins	18	30	63	25
St. Thomas	18	30	63	22
St. John de Port Rico	18	30	64	56
Iſlands and Rocks of Aves	12	01	64	30
Tortuga, or Tortugas	11	15	63	54
Margaritta	11	20	63	20
Iſland Blanco	12	00	63	40
Iſland Teſtigos	11	40	62	41
Iſland D' Orchila	11	50	64	10
Bonairy, or Bonaire	12	22	65	58
Aruba	12	50	68	28
Eaſt End of Hiſpaniola	18	18	69	15
Weſt End of the ſame	18	25	74	35
Eaſt End of Jamaica	18	00	75	50
Port Royal in Jamaica	17	40	76	32
Weſt end of the ſame	18	08	79	00
Eaſt End of Cuba	20	10	73	55
Havana	22	40	82	55
Weſt End of Cuba	21	40	86	30
La Bermudos	32	30	63	40
Bahama Iſland	27	00	79	36
Abaco Sotuth end	25	50	73	40
Andrews North-end	25	12	78	50
Providence	25	00	77	20

North Latitude

Weſt Longitude

Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Names of Places.	Latitude D	Latitude M	Longit. D	Longit. M
Harbour Iſland	25	38	76	47
Elathera South End, or Ilathern	24	30	75	56
Cat Iſland, the middle	24	25	75	09
Watlings Iſland	24	03	74	35
Rum Key	23	45	74	50
Exuma	23	22	75	55
Crooked Iſland, North End	22	59	74	12
Long Iſland, South End	22	42	74	53
Atwood's Keys	23	10	73	35
Mayaguana	22	35	72	46
French Keys	22	40	73	40
Merapervouz	21	58	74	45
Hogſties	21	17	73	55
Hineago, Weſt End	20	52	73	44
Weſt Caicos	21	20	71	58
Turks Iſland	21	25	70	08
Abrolho Bank, the North End	21	40	69	05
Plate Rack	20	20	68	15
Mucares	21	30	76	35
Iſland Verd	21	17	76	15
Cajad Zal	23	10	79	24
Iſland Pinos	21	20	84	20
Iſland great Camains	18	46	81	28
Little Camains	19	10	80	24
St. Andreo	12	12	80	18
Caimanuback	19	08	80	11
Pedro Shoals, North Side	17	10	77	55
Iſland St. Milan	17	10	81	28
Iſland Guayna	16	52	88	30
Iſland Cozumelli	19	25	89	03
Zuna Quita	17	01	89	4

North Latitude

Weſt Longitude

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Jas. Ch
Avery